
POLICE OFFICERS AND RAPE VICTIMS: ATTITUDES AND INTERFACE

A thesis

submitted in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree

of

Master of Science

(Psychology)

by

Vivienne. M. Anstiss

University of Canterbury

1995

Acknowledgements

This thesis would not have been completed without the help of the following:

The participants, both Police officers and rape victims, for giving their frank and open responses, without which little could have been done.

The sexual abuse counsellors and the Police, especially the Training and Development section, for their assistance in the administration of the questionnaires. A special thanks to Karyn Willetts, whose help greatly accelerated the windy path of red tape involved in administering questionnaires to the Police.

My supervisors, Steve Hudson for his support in times of need and critical input, and Greg Newbold for his helpful criticisms when asked.

My friends and family who assisted and encouraged me during the various stages of this study.

Thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	II
Table of Contents	III
List of Tables	V
List of Figures.....	V
List of Appendices.....	V
 ABSTRACT	 1
 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	 2
Rationale of study	2
Definition of rape and rape victim	3
Incidence of rape	5
Reporting rape to the Police	6
Secondary victimisation.....	8
Attitudes of Police officers toward rape victims	10
Summary of New Zealand material.....	14
Changes in the 1980's & 1990's.....	17
The focus of this study.....	21
 Chapter 2: METHOD	 23
 Part 1: The rape victim study	
Participants.....	23
The research questionnaire	23
Procedure.....	24
 Part 2: The Police study	
Power Analysis.....	26
Participants.....	26
The research questionnaire	26
Procedure.....	30

CHAPTER 3: RESULTS	32
Part 1: Results of rape victim survey	32
Participants	32
Circumstantial rape details	33
Police contact and interaction	34
Recommendations to report rape	37
Additional comments	38
Part 2: The Police survey	39
Participants	39
Section 1: Responses to short answer questions	40
Section 1: Responses to long answer questions	41
Section 1: Additional comments	46
Section 2: Attitudes toward rape victim scale	49
Section 3: Traditional-Egalitarian sex role scale	54
Interaction effects between ARVS and other variables	55
Comparison of ARVS psychometric properties	56
Chapter 4: DISCUSSION	57
Rape victim responses	57
Police training	59
Police attitudes	62
The "right" attitudes	66
Possible reasons for negative responses	67
Limitations of this study	69
Possible areas of future research	71
Summary, conclusions and recommendations	72
REFERENCES	75
APPENDICES	85

LIST OF TABLES

Fig.		
3.1	Categorised Response Options to Question 11a and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.....	42
3.2	Categorical Response Options to Question 11b and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.....	43
3.3	Categorical Response Options to Question 12 and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.....	45
3.4	Categorised Response Options to Question 13 and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.....	48
3.5	Percentage of Responses to ARVS Items by Police Officers.....	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig.	
3.1	Gender differences in ARVS scores.....49
3.2	Gender differences in TESR scores.....54
3.3	Relationship between ARVS and TESR scores.....55

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Table of sexual violations reported to the Police between 1978-1993.....	85
Appendix B: First letter sent to counsellors.....	86
Appendix C: Second letter sent to counsellors.....	88
Appendix D: Rape victim questionnaire.....	89
Appendix E: Police questionnaire	97
Appendix F: Rape victim comments.....	105
Appendix G: Police officer comments.....	111

ABSTRACT

The attitudes of New Zealand Police toward rape victims were assessed using 190 Criminal Investigation Branch officers responses to the Attitudes Toward Rape Victim Scale (ARVS), the Traditional-Egalitarian Sex Role scale (TESR) and responses to questions pertaining to sexual assault training. Questionnaire responses concerning police treatment and the processing of rape cases from 13 rape victims were also used. Most of the rape victim respondents indicated that their treatment by the Police was good, some however indicated the officers they came in contact with did not treat them appropriately. The problems identified by the rape victim survey were the disbelief and non-supportive attitude demonstrated by some officers and the lack of follow-up information given to the victim during the processing of their complaints. Responses to the Police Officer questionnaire indicated a fairly supportive attitude toward rape victims among most officers. Responses to the ARVS were found to correlate highly with the TESS, no other variables were found to correlate with ARVS scores. However, a proportion of New Zealand Police were found to hold some negative beliefs about victim accountability and validity of rape complaints. These attitudes lie in contrast to the open-minded and non-judgmental values considered to be part of the attitudes necessary for Police officers. To improve the attitudes of those officers it is recommended that the Police incorporate victim feedback and facts about the frequency of false complaints in their training, an ongoing training programme, and evaluation of potential recruits attitudes to ensure they fulfil the criteria for the "right" attitudes desirable for all Police officers to possess.

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

RATIONALE OF STUDY

Rape is the act of forced sexual intercourse, it is non-consensual and by law, illegal. It is estimated that 20% of adult women experience rape at some time in their lives (Koss, 1993). the crime of rape has many negative effects on its victims, such as feelings of guilt, sleeplessness, and anxiety (Cox & Irwin, 1989; Karmen, 1990). Compounded with the psychological trauma produced from the rape is the possible trauma generated by secondary victimisation. Secondary victimisation can occur when the victim's support network (family, friends, medical and legal support services) reacts to the person's victim status in a negative manner. Such behaviour is possibly influenced by a belief in some rape myths. One agency that has been cited by some authors (e.g. Brownmiller, 1975) as participating in this type of secondary victimisation is the Police.

Sexual violation is a subject surrounded by strong feelings and beliefs. As members of society Police hold the same prejudices and beliefs as everyone else, but these have to be recognised and overcome if the individual officer is to work successfully with sexual offenders and their victims (Police Training & Development 1992b, p8).

It should be noted that only a fraction of rape victims report their rape to the Police and that the reasons for not reporting may be only partly attributed to perceptions of a negative Police attitude toward rape victims (Stone, Barrington & Bevan, 1983). However, because social support is the

single most important post-sexual assault factor influencing rehabilitation (Burgess & Hazelwood, 1987; Koss, 1990) coupled with the knowledge that the Police are usually the first agency the rape victim contacts in the criminal justice system, makes Police treatment of and attitudes toward rape victims an important area of study.

DEFINITION OF RAPE AND RAPE VICTIM

Rape

As an act of physical and psychological assault, rape is one that incurs loss of freedom and violation that results in feelings of humiliation and degradation. Recent feminist writers have suggested that there is a continuum of sexual terrorism, in which rape is the extreme act of aggression (Sheffield, 1984). However, there is no one true definition of the rape experience; rape experiences may "encompass a wide spectrum, ranging from surprise attack with threats of death or mutilation, to an insistence on sexual intercourse in a social encounter where sexual contact was unexpected or not agreed upon" (Hilberman, 1976, p.1).

Prior to 1985 rape was legally defined in New Zealand under the Crimes Act 1961 as being the act of a male person having sexual intercourse with a woman or girl without her consent or where consent is extorted or obtained by a variety of coercive means. The exception to the law was the case of the married woman who could not bring a charge of rape against her husband unless at the time of the intercourse they were living apart in separate residences.

The reform of the rape law in 1985 (Crimes Amendment (No.3) Act) recognised, however, that rape cannot be so tightly defined and hence the more encompassing term “sexual violation” was introduced. This resulted in the abolition of spouse immunity and the inclusion of some acts that would previously been considered, by the Police and courts, as either indecent assault or as unworthy of prosecution at all (Pawson & Banks, 1991). Since 1985 sexual violation has been legally defined as:

- a) rape and/or
- b) unlawful sexual connection.

Rape, legally defined, remained the penetration of the vagina by the penis without consent. Unlawful sexual connection included non-consensual penetration of the vagina or anus by another part of the body (e.g. a finger) and/or object manipulated by another person, or connection between the mouth or tongue of any person and any part of the genitalia of any other person.

Due to the narrowness of the legal definition of rape and the breadth of that proposed by others (e.g. Hilberman, 1976), rape is defined, for the purpose of this study, as the crime of forcing another person to perform sex acts, especially sexual intercourse.

Rape Victim

It is recognised that the term 'survivor' has many more positive connotations than 'victim' and acknowledges that rape is a crisis that the person has survived, and hence has not remained a victim. However, as the person enters the crisis situation as a victim, and may be victimised

due to this label, the term 'rape victim' is used in preference to 'rape survivor' throughout this paper. The term 'complainant' is also used in reference to a rape victim who has reported her rape to the Police.

In this study, unless otherwise stated, all rape victims are female and the offenders, male. This is not to say I do not recognise that males are also raped. The reason for female gender specificity is that males account for approximately 4% to 5% of the total rape victim population (Katz & Mazur, 1979). Cox and Irwin (1989) found males to comprise 99% of attackers in rape situations, hence females are the primary victims and most of the research reviewed in this study has been done with female subjects. Another factor to be taken into account is the possibility that reactions to male victims is likely to be remarkably different than reactions toward female victims (Anderson, 1981), hence represents another area of study.

INCIDENCE OF RAPE

Koss (1993b) reviewed several American studies on the occurrence of rape among adolescent and adult women and found the surveyed incidence of rape among the sampled groups ranged from as low as 2% to as high as 25%. From the 25 studies she reviewed the prevalence of completed rape has been estimated at approximately 20% of adult women.

The incidence of rape in New Zealand may be similar to the studies that Koss reviewed. In Haines (1987) survey of 1156 New Zealand senior high school students, 5% of the female respondents gave a 'yes' response to the question: "Have you ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when you didn't want to?". Results from Cox and Irwin's (1989) Violence

Questionnaire indicated that of their 1973 female respondents, 25% reported they had experienced rape. Similarly in a survey of Auckland University undergraduate students, Gavey (1991) reported that 25% of the 347 women respondents said they had either been raped or had experienced attempted rape (in 80% of these cases the offender was known to the victim).

Based on the above studies it appears that approximately one in four New Zealand women will experience rape in their lifetime. Taking into consideration the small number of these studies, the possibility of sample bias in their sampling methods, and Koss's findings, one in five may be a better estimation for the number of New Zealand women who have experienced rape.

REPORTING RAPE TO THE POLICE

Over one thousand women reported sexual violation offences to the Police in 1993, and based on the trend in reporting this figure is set to keep increasing (see Appendix A). It is apparent that sexual assault affects many women and, although it is serious criminal offence many women do not report it to the Police.

United States studies give a variety of estimates on rape report rates ranging from as low as 5% and up to as high as 53% (Allison & Wrightsman, 1993; Dukes & Mattley, 1977; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Madigan & Gamble, 1992). Results of Rape Victim Surveys published in the New Zealand Woman's Weekly in 1976 and 1981 estimated the report rate to be 21% and 23% respectively. Similarly, Cox and Irwin (1989) found a 21.4% report rate among their rape victim

sample. The discrepancy between studies may be partially accounted for by varying sampling methods, but to gain any feedback in this area from rape victims has always been difficult. Of the fifty women interviewed in the Rape Study (Stone, Barrington & Bevan, 1983) 31 reported their rape experience. This, however, is likely to be a result of their sampling method which drew on Police referrals, court files, newspaper publicity, and attendance at rape trials for 25 of their 50 respondents.

Of the rapes reported only a fraction of the complaints are made by the rape victim. Holmstrom and Burgess (1978) found that in over half the adult cases someone other than the rape victim contacted the Police or was involved in assisting the rape victim to contact the Police. Stone et al. (1983) found that of the rapes that were reported to the Police, only eight of the 31 were done so on the victim's own initiative, the remainder were reported on the initiative of a friend, family member or stranger.

Rape victims adduce various rationales for not reporting, including guilt about the experience, embarrassment, fear that Police would think she provoked the attack, fear of reprisal from the offender or the offender's friends, fear of negative reaction from family and friends, and beliefs that reporting would do no good (Binder, 1981; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1978; Chambers, 1983; Cox & Irwin, 1989; Stone, Barrington, & Bevan, 1983). Robin (1977) suggests that one reason why raped women are reluctant to report the crime is due to the ordeal that they undergo in the criminal justice system, more specifically sexist treatment by Police, prosecution and jury, and the invasion of privacy that this process entails. Cox and Irwin's (1989) findings do suggest this is one reason for not reporting rape to the Police as 9% of the respondents specified Police attitude as the reason they did not report, however it was not the only reason.

SECONDARY VICTIMISATION

In addition to the primary trauma generated from rape, some rape victims are victimised a second time due to negative reactions from family, friends and public service agencies. Feminist researchers propose that these negative subjective reactions to rape victims are based on the myths and stereotypes that surround the subject of rape (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Koss, 1990).

The claim by feminist writers (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975) that commonly held stereotypes about rape create a climate of hostility and suspicion toward rape victims, has recently received support from various studies. Observers' acceptance of rape myths have been shown to be one of the most powerful predictors of blame attribution of rape victims in both social and legal settings (Barber, 1976; Krahe, 1988). The following are common rape myths: rapists are mentally unbalanced, women are raped because they are attractive, rape is an impulsive act, male frustration causes most rape, women generally want to be raped, women enjoy being raped, women who are raped have "asked for it", women often lie about rape, if a woman has been raped she will usually report it to the Police as soon as she can, and most rapes happen at night in deserted streets or parks on single women (Allison & Wrightsman, 1993; Burt & Albin, 1981).

The generally accepted view of 'appropriate' conduct for women is a critical component of rape myth acceptance. This lies in accordance with the "just world" theory (Jones & Aronson, 1973) that is people perceive the world to be basically fair and just; negative events do not occur randomly in that good things happen to good people and bad things to those that deserve it. Hence it follows that victims who have 'violated' these social norms may be held more accountable for the assault.

Violation of social norms such as alcohol consumption before the assault (Acock & Ireland, 1983; Renner, Wackett, & Ganderton, 1988), protesting at "a late stage", lack of resistance during the incident (Shotland & Goodstein, 1983), having a history of sexual experience (Cann, Calhoun, & Selby, 1979; Macrae & Shepard, 1989), being deemed to be acting in a sexually provocative manner (Kanakar, Kolsawalla, & D'douza, 1981; Lewis & Johnson, 1989) have been found to negatively influence the attribution of blame.

Victim appearance, along with behaviour, also affects peoples judgement of rape victim accountability. For example Jacobson and Popovich (1983) found a bias against physically attractive victims in cases where details leave unclear whether or not a rape actually took place. Also, the accused being an acquaintance indicates to some that the victim must have "led the accused on" in some way (Bridges, 1991; Bridges & McGrail, 1989; Gerdes, Dammann, & Heilig, 1988).

Observer characteristics have also been found to be influential in judging victim accountability. Although some studies have found no gender differences in attributing victim responsibility for rape (e.g., Acock & Ireland, 1983; Shotland & Goodstein, 1983), the majority of studies have found males to hold victims accountable to a higher degree than females (e.g., Cann, Calhoun, & Selby, 1979; Feild, 1978; Fischer, 1986; Macrae & Shepherd, 1989). It has also been found that people who identify strongly with traditional sex roles tend to blame the victim more readily for even small deviations from traditionally accepted behaviours (Acock & Ireland, 1983; Bridges, 1991; Bunting & Reeves, 1983; Burt, 1980; Costin, 1985; Feild, 1978; Williams, 1984; Willis, 1992). Weidner and Griffitt (1983) found that of the individual differences investigated, negative attitudes toward

women, perceived responsibility, carelessness of the victim, and belief in rape myths were the most powerful predictors of rape victim stigmatisation.

ATTITUDE OF POLICE OFFICERS TOWARD RAPE VICTIMS

The existing evidence concerning societal beliefs about rape victims suggests that negative attitudes toward rape victims and rape myth acceptance are not only held among lay people. Any type of sexual assault, if reported, is subject to social, medical and legal evaluation, the perceptions of observers about rape victims, and the attributions of blame that arise, are critical because recovery from rape trauma is affected significantly by the quality of support provided by professional networks (Barnett, Quachenbush, Sinisi, Wegman, & Otney, 1992). In reviewing information that researchers have gathered about victim negative beliefs, the general finding is that of the four professional groups that typically work with rape victims: medical personnel, lawyers, Police officers, and mental health workers, the Police officers' attitudes toward rape and rape victims are generally the least favourable (Feild, 1978; Lee & Cheung, 1991; Ward, 1988).

Studies including Police officers, despite their specialist training and knowledge, replicate many of the findings found in "general public" samples, for example males were found to blame the victim to a greater degree than females in studies conducted by Feild (1978), Ward (1988), and Lee & Cheung (1991). Likewise, the belief that women provoke rape, either by behaviour or appearance, was found in various Police officer samples (Feild, 1978; Feldman-Summers & Palmer, 1980; Ledoux &

Hazelwood ,1985; Lester, Gronau, & Wondrack, 1982). Additional factors of interest found in some studies, including Police officers, encompass the issues of victim carelessness, resistance during rape, the development of professional armour, and the validity of rape complaints.

Victim carelessness

LaFree (1981) found cases in which Police officers cited "victim misconduct" resulted in no arrest. Interviews with officers showed that Police associated victim misconduct with carelessness or outright complicity in the incident. Feldman-Summers and Palmer (1980) found most of their Police sample held the belief that "women who are raped use poor judgement; for example, about when and where to go out alone, accepting rides from strangers, etc.". This was followed by strong agreement by officers that one way to reduce the frequency of rape was to instruct "all young women about the dangers of going out alone at night, accepting rides from strangers, etc" (p30). The majority of Feild's (1978) sample of Police officers also endorsed the view that rape prevention is primarily the woman's responsibility. Hence a careless victim may not receive the most supportive treatment an officer can give due to the officer's partial attribution of accountability for the rape being placed on her.

Professional Armour

The demeanour of Holmstrom and Burgess (1978) all male Police sample toward rape victims ranged from low-key and non-judgmental to harsh

and moralistic. Holmstrom and Burgess (1978) offer the development of "professional armour" (the distancing of oneself from potentially very emotionally disturbing work), as an additional reason for unsympathetic treatment of rape victims by some officers.

Validity of Rape Complaints

Preconceived ideas about what constitutes a "legitimate" rape victim have been found in Police samples. The "ideal" rape case was characterised as one in which the complainant and assailant have not previously met, the complainant did not arrive at location of rape voluntarily, was not a prostitute or drug user, reported the rape promptly, was emotionally upset, and there existed strong corroborative evidence (such as physical markings) to support the allegation (Feldman-Summers & Palmer, 1980; Galton, 1976; Krahe, 1991; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1978; Rose & Randall, 1982). The effect of a preconceived notion of what constitutes a legitimate rape victim may result in complainants not having the requisite characteristics to be viewed with suspicion.

Wilson (1978) found that of the officers' immediate reactions to a rape complaint 32% became immediately suspicious of the victim, of this same respondent group 64% of the officers answered yes to the question "At the time of the initial complaint is the possible falsity of the complaint uppermost in your mind?". Of the studies reviewed, few actually asked Police to estimate the number of rape complaints they rated as false, or asked questions related to false complaints. Ledoux and Hazelwood (1985), though, found that a small subset of their officers agreed strongly with the statement "Most charges of rape are unfounded", but no percentages are

given. Feldman-Summers and Palmer's (1980) survey of Police showed estimated only 36% of reported rapes could be categorised as women who have actually been raped and can correctly identify their assailant. Their overall sample including Police officers, judges, lawyers, and social service personnel indicated that 10.4% of rapes were thought to be fabricated, and 16.4% involved implicit consent. Galton's (1976) study found Police investigators estimated 26% of rape complaints involved fabrications. These studies indicate that even before an investigator analyses the facts of a particular rape complaint, he or she has a preconceived notion that a significant number of complaints are fictitious, thus they will probably react negatively to a victim.

Rape victim perception of Police treatment

Police attitude was cited by Shapland et al. (1985) as being the prime determinant of the victim's feelings of satisfaction, or dissatisfaction, with her treatment. Other causes of dissatisfaction mainly arose from lack of follow-up after initial contact and lack of additional interest with the victim's feelings and concerns regarding the case (Chambers, 1983; Shapland et al., 1985; Wirtz & Harrell, 1987).

Some cited negative treatment from the very first contact they had in the form of an uncaring, routine or even hostile attitude on the part of the Police (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1978; Shapland et al., 1985). Police attitude may also be the underlying issue in other studies (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1978; Chambers, 1983) where questioning by the Police is cited as a cause of dissatisfaction.

However, the majority of victim perspective studies reviewed here indicate that most rape victims held a positive view of their treatment by Police, although some thought additional interest on the victim's feelings and concerns regarding the case could have been improved (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1978; Chambers, 1983; Shapland et al., 1985; Wirtz & Harrell, 1987).

It is Holmstrom & Burgess's (1978) opinion that although instances of negative Police treatment may be relatively small - in their study only one fifth of their Police Officer respondents expressed attitudes they rated as "negative"- the effect they have on victim perception of the Police, and hence reporting rates, may have an influence beyond their numbers.

"These are the cases one hears about. It is the "horror stories" that make interesting news. Thus, these are the cases that help perpetuate a negative image of the Police and contribute to the reluctance of victims to report the crime inflicted upon them" (Holmstrom & Burgess, p39).

SUMMARY OF NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL

New Zealand material on the subject of rape indicates that rape myth acceptance was present in our society and Criminal Justice System. *Crime in New Zealand*, a book written by the Justice Department's (1968), promoted the image, which was supported by expert opinion, that the majority of rapists were either mentally limited; were culturally ignorant that rape was a crime; were under the influence of alcohol; or were led to the point of no return by the provocation of the woman. In the book's chapter dedicated to sexual offending, one opinion proffered concerning

attempted rape was that a woman was able "to deny sexual entry by apt disposition of her limbs" (Department of Justice, 1968, p.150). The image that the rape victim was blameworthy in many cases was supported by Bauchop's (1990) review of media coverage of rape cases from 1950 to 1970, her conclusion being that women who complained of rape and went to court had character judgements made on them and to appear credible "had to be of flawless moral character" (Department of Justice, 1968, p.56).

Lloyd's (1976) multi-perspective study added to the impression that rape victims were treated with suspicion by Police and their cases unlikely to result in a conviction if they made it to court. Factors cited by a Detective Inspector (interviewed by Lloyd) as being influential in prosecution were a previous relationship with the offender, the complainants previous sexual history, and the lack of physical marks or bruising from the rape. Of the four rape victims that did report their experience to the Police only one was left with a positive impression of Police treatment, the others encountered disbelief, racism, and recollection of unpleasant memories. However, due to the sample size being very small these findings can not be generalised to the larger population of all rape victims.

The only extensive New Zealand data on Police attitudes toward rape victims comes from three studies: the 1983 Rape Study with particular reference to Stace's (1983) study of Police reports and Stone, Barrington and Bevan's (1983) Victim Survey - both of these studies being part of the 1983 Rape Study, and Cox and Irwin's (1989) study on women's experience of violence.

Stace (1983) found the complainant's relationship with the suspect (i.e., if a stranger the complaint might be accepted as more genuine than if the complainant had been socialising with the suspect) and the availability of

corroborative evidence (e.g., a 'positive' result back from the medical examination, witnesses, etc.) were the main factors that influenced the Police's response to a rape complaint. Stace (1983) also found support in some Police files of case credibility judgement having been influenced by complainant characteristics (promiscuous past, drug use prior to the incident, inappropriate demeanour; mannerisms that would not appear credible in court, untrustworthy background, occupation of dubious morality). It is Stace's (1983, p.45) conclusion that "upon receiving a complaint of rape, the Police act as a filtering process" and if complainant credibility remained doubtful, the investigation would probably go no further unless a confession from the suspect was gained. Although the Police may be following procedure in taking no further action, it is questionable if the victims will view it in this way.

A mixed impression of Police treatment was given by the 30 women Stone, Barrington, and Bevan (1983) interviewed who had reported their rape experience to the Police. Factors influential in gaining a negative impression were: initial Police scepticism and disbelief of the complainant's account; lack of experience and sensitivity in dealing with the case; disclosure to media; lack of information regarding procedure; and the presence of a male officer during the interview. A positive impression was made by sympathetic, patient, supportive Police treatment; belief in the complainant's account of the incident; and thoughtful gestures.

Like Stone, Barrington, and Bevan (1983), Cox and Irwin's study (1989) of rape victims produced mixed array of responses from rape victims regarding their Police treatment. Of the 177 women who had claimed to have experienced rape only 21.4% reported their rape to Police. Of those

that reported approximately half rated their treatment positively, and just over a quarter rated theirs negatively. The factors influencing the victim response were not solicited. Of the remaining 78.6% only a fraction (9%) specified Police attitude as a factor for not reporting.

CHANGES IN THE 1980's & 1990's

In September of 1982 a rape symposium was held in Auckland and provided a timely opportunity for concerned groups and individuals to share views regarding, and focus on, present rape laws and the need for reform. The impetus for the symposium was the increasing social analysis and research (occurring world wide) of the previous decade in which ingrained rape myth mentality in commonly held social attitudes and Police and legal procedures for dealing with rape complaints were exposed. New Zealand rape laws were reviewed, as were those of other countries, and the criminal justice system's processing of a rape complaint was examined in a number of papers presented.

From the workshops held during the symposium a number of recommendations from each of the five discussion groups were produced. The majority of these regarded the need to: broaden the legal definition of rape so it be made gender neutral; abolish spousal immunity; broadened to include forcible invasion by any instrument into any orifice; and that it be reclassified as a "crime of violence" rather than a "crime against religion, morality and public welfare".

With regard to the Police many specific recommendations were also made: the need for more women Police; the need for training from Rape Crisis personnel; more female Police surgeons - especially Maori and Pacific

Island women; that rape victims should be able to make a complaint and have the right not to pursue it (a deterrent for offenders reoffending); rape victims should be kept fully informed by the Police of their case; Police regulations should include the right for every rape complainant to have a companion with her at all times.

The 1983 Rape Study (Young, vol. 1, 1983) provided a comprehensive review of rape law and the legal processing of a rape complaint. The research findings (Young, vol. 2, 1983) of interest have been summarised in the above section (see to pp14 - 15). The third volume of the Rape Study was dedicated to recommendations made by individuals and organisations nationally. The dominant concern voiced in the submissions to the Rape Study (Petterson, 1983) was one of lessening the ordeal-like process that rape victims endure in criminal procedures. Suggestions for achieving this varied: Additional Police training in dealing sensitively with rape victims, assigning more Police women to work on rape cases, specifying Police interview format, and improving procedures for the medical examination.

Although not all recommendations can, or have, been incorporated into law, legislative recognition of the needs of victims has been made. The Crimes Amendment (No.3) Act 1985 has improved, to a degree, court procedures for sexual assault victims. Other changes under the Act embodied some of the recommendations made, for example: the abolition of spousal immunity, the implementation of a broader term "sexual violation" which encompassed rape and unlawful sexual connection. With the addition of unlawful sexual connection the recommendations for a gender neutral, broader legal definition were both met.

However, the New Zealand Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Violence (1987) has probably had more impact in terms of improving the treatment of victims. The Committee produced a report that dealt in part with the needs of victims of violence. One area that fell within this portion of the report was the need for Police training in victim support, with regard to this they write:

The experiences of the victim with the criminal justice system begin with the involvement of the Police, who are then provided with the difficult and unique opportunity, through understanding, empathy and concern, of beginning the victim's rehabilitation. The measure of a modern and effective Police force is therefore not only the degree to which it prepares its personnel to investigate crime and apprehend criminals but also how well it prepares them to respond effectively to the wide ranging human needs of the victim. It has been submitted that sympathy and understanding are not enough for the problem calls for more than that (New Zealand Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Violence, 1987, p144).

More specifically, the Ministerial Committee recommended, firstly, that Crisis Intervention Training be introduced for those members of the Police whose work will bring them into contact with victims; secondly, that the Police adopt a brochure which provides information containing victims rights, and a list of agencies and groups which are available for help, counselling and support, and where they can be contacted.

The Victims Rights Bill 1987, which was initiated by the New Zealand Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Violence (1987), acknowledges the place of the victim in the legal system, the need of information about proceedings and need for access to welfare, health and counselling. The

Victims of Offences Act 1987 also established a Victims Task Force. One of the Task Forces functions was to assess the adequacy of existing services available to victims and identify any shortcomings. In relation to this function the Task Force produced a report in 1990 which found the failure of various people in the criminal justice system to follow the requirements of section 6 of the act (Victims of Offences Act, 1987) generated the largest number of complaints. Section 6 stipulates that the prosecuting authority is responsible for updating the victim about the progress of the investigation of the offence.

Police initiatives included increasing the number of female recruits during the early nineties, as well as improving training in the area of rape. A Police training module was introduced in 1991, the aim of which was to enable Police officers to understand and apply the provisions of the Victims of Offences Act (1987). The Victim Support training module (Training & Development Section, 1991), which must be completed by all Police Officers first year out of college, emphasises that all communications between rape victims and Police officers have two objectives:

- (a) To obtain as much information as possible.
- (b) To assist victims to rehabilitate.

To do this the module states it is important for Police Officers to have right attitudes, examples of these "right attitudes" include being open-minded: "As a professional Police officer, you must offer the same service and the same courtesies to a victim who is a prostitute, homosexual or criminal as you would to a housewife or business manager" and being non-judgmental: "Do not judge the lifestyle, actions, motives, or opinions

of victims. Being judgmental can cause further trauma and retard the healing process" (Police Training Development Section, 1991, pp32-33). The module also details how to handle a rape victim interview with sensitivity and tact.

Along with the introduction of the new training module aimed at assisting victims of offences, 1990 also was the year that the Police stated that sexual violations were to be given priority attention (Annual Reports of the New Zealand Police, 1990/1991). For the 1991/1992 year the Police stated that one of their goals for the year was to minimise the incidence and effects of crime through providing support for victims (Annual Reports of the New Zealand Police, 1991/1992). In the subsequent 1992/1993 period, the Police also set themselves the goal of strengthening public confidence and satisfaction with Police services (Annual Reports of the New Zealand Police, 1992/1993). The Police Strategic Plan 1993-1998 (New Zealand Police, 1993) highlights the desire of Police to have contact with community groups (strategy 3) and increase responsiveness to individual needs (strategy 8). It is clear from the goal statements made by the Police over the last four year period is that the Police are committed to providing the rape victim with a positive, supportive service.

THE FOCUS OF THIS STUDY

It is evident from the above recommendations, subsequent law changes and Police policy that the treatment of victims, especially rape victims, has been an important social, and hence legal, issue over the last fifteen years. Based on the literature reviewed, both New Zealand and overseas, one may expect to find the following in the New Zealand Police: Gender

differentiated attitudes toward rape victims; a strong belief that women provoke rape through their behaviour and appearance; an initial scepticism of victims account; poor follow-up communication in updating the victim of case progress; assessment of credibility to be influenced by: Relationship to assailant, previous sexual history, presence (or lack of) physical marks from the rape, drug use and occupation (one of "dubious morality" being viewed with suspicion).

It is apparent from the literature review that Police attitudes are the prime determinant of the victim's feelings of satisfaction, or dissatisfaction, with her treatment. The New Zealand Police acknowledge that they "are often guilty of secondary victimisation because of the way they react to and with victims" (Police Training Development Section, 1991, p32), this they hope to minimise through victim focused training that teaches Police officers how to deal with victims in a caring manner. As to how effective the Police have been in training their officers in this way is the intent of this study.

Therefore the main objectives of this study are to:

- 1 - Assess Police attitudes about rape victims.
- 2 - Analyse victim experience and perceptions of Police attitudes and services.
- 3 - Compare the findings of this study with 1983 New Zealand study and overseas studies.
- 4 - Increase the amount of New Zealand research in the area of victimology.

Chapter 2 METHOD

PART 1: THE RAPE VICTIM STUDY

PARTICIPANTS

The rape victim sample were recruited by sexual abuse counsellors nationwide, all participants had either been raped after 1990, or had reported their rape after this time, thus their attitudes presumably reflected contemporary views.

THE RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The rape victim questionnaire (appendix D) consisted of questions concerning general demographic information (age, ethnicity, occupation, marital status), details of the rape and the possible subsequent Police attitudes and processing of the complaint. The questions concerning the rape details were derived from Stone, Barrington, and Bevan (1983) interview style questionnaire and altered to become part of a self-administered questionnaire. The function of including questions regarding details of the rape (e.g. "Were you left with any physical marks such as bruises from the attack?") was to correlate these data with data concerning Police attitudes.

PROCEDURE

The rape victim questionnaire was administered through sexual abuse counsellors listed on the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) register. Initial contact was made with the counsellors by letter with the assistance of ACC. Due to the Privacy Act (1993) ACC sent, on my behalf, a generic letter I had written to a random selection of sexual abuse counsellors on the register (see Appendix B). Also, they sent a letter of their own explaining that I was in no way connected to, or working for the corporation (see Appendix B). Two waves of letters to counsellors were sent. The first was sent to 154 counsellors, from which 24 replies were received - 14 offering assistance. Due to the low response rate, after a three month period, and only 7 suitable (in terms of the time of rape and the time of reporting the rape to the Police needing to be post 1990) questionnaire replies from rape victims, a second wave of letters to a further 200 counsellors were sent. From this a further 11 counsellors offered their assistance.

A second letter (see appendix C) was sent to the counsellors willing to assist, explaining that the target group was rape victims who had had contact with the Police within the last three years and/or had experienced rape within that time frame. Sent with the letter were 3 to 5 copies of the questionnaire along with a stamped, self addressed envelope.

The administration of the questionnaire was purely at the discretion of the counsellor, contingent on their perception of their client's ability to answer the questionnaire without emotional distress. A covering letter attached to the front of the questionnaire informed the respondent that

participation in the study was voluntary, the content of the questionnaire, and the purpose of the study. Anonymity was assured firstly because no names were required and secondly through the assurance that data would be pooled. A stamped, self addressed envelope was provided with each questionnaire and a return date of the 31/March/1995 was given on the covering letter.

PART 2: THE POLICE STUDY

POWER ANALYSIS

Based on Ward's (1988) finding of gender differences on Attitudes Toward Rape Victim Scale (ARVS) scores, a power analysis (using the STATISTICA software package) was conducted to estimate minimum sample size to find the effect in this study. Using the results of Ward's 1988 study in which females scored a mean result of 30.4 ($SD = 11.4$) and males a mean result of 41.9 ($SD = 11.6$) a sample group of 118 officers was required to have 100% power for the effect.

PARTICIPANTS

Expecting a return rate of 20% to 40% based on previous Police Officer questionnaire studies, 450 questionnaires were sent out to Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) officers randomly selected from a CIB mailing list. The total number of CIB officers on the list was 923 (74 females and 849 males). This section of the Police was targeted as it typically has the greatest amount of contact with rape complainants.

THE POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Police officer questionnaire consisted of three sections(see appendix E for complete questionnaire). Participants were asked to answer as honestly with what they actually thought and that there were no wrong or right answers to sections two and three.

Section one: Demographic variables and questions regarding rape victim contact and training in the area of rape.

The first section asked for demographic information such as age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, education level. It also asked for demographics specific to the Police, namely rank, job category within the CIB, and years of law enforcement experience.

Questions regarding personal knowledge of a woman who was raped, the number of interviews conducted with both rape victims and rape offenders/suspects, and the amount of experience in the area of rape were also asked.

The issue of personal assessment of how well the participant felt equipped to deal with rape situations in relation to amount of training, and procedural knowledge were addressed in question form also. A question regarding areas of training that the participant felt they required further training in, or felt were not made clear enough during training was also included. Allowance for additional comment regarding any points of interest was also made.

Section two: Attitude Toward Rape Victim Scale

Ward's (1988) Attitudes toward Rape Victim Scale contains 25 items and was designed to assess favourable and unfavourable attitudes. It consists of eight positive and seventeen negative statements about rape victims

and encompasses issues of blame, denigration, credibility, responsibility, deservingness, and trivialisation. Responses are made on a five-point Likert response format, these range from "strongly disagree" (0) through to "strongly agree" (4). The positive items responses were reverse scored and then added together with the negative item responses to produce a score between 0-100 for each respondent. A lower score was indicative of more favourable attitudes toward victims and a higher score indicative of less favourable attitudes toward victims.

ARVS construct validity was examined and confirmed by Ward (1988) through analysis of: (a) gender differences in attitudes toward rape victims (previous research having demonstrated men are more victim blaming than women), and (b) group differences in attitudes toward rape victims (previous research having demonstrated social workers/psychologists have more positive attitudes toward rape victims than medical doctors, lawyers, and Police officers possess the least favourable attitudes toward victims), and (c) correlation of ARVS with the following scales: Adversarial Sexual Beliefs (ASB), Sexual Conservatism (SC), Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence (AIV), and Attitudes toward Women (AWS). As predicted men were found to be more victim blaming than women, the groups attitudes fell in the predicted direction, and the intercorrelations of the ARVS with most of the various scales produced strong Cronbach's alpha coefficients : ASB (0.76), SC (0.80), AWS (0.84). The AIV fell short of reliability criteria with an alpha coefficient of 0.54. Lee and Cheung (1991) confirmed the construct validity of the ARVS through the known group method and expected gender differences.

A factor analysis (unrotated principle factoring with iteration) demonstrated that factor 1 (eigen value = 6.28) accounted for 25.1% of the variance. Five latent factors with eigen values ranging between 1.04 and 1.56 were omitted.

Based on these findings no problems with reliability, validity, or comprehension were anticipated with the use of this scale.

Section three: Traditional - Egalitarian Sex Role Scale

Larsen and Long's (1988) Traditional - Egalitarian Sex Role Scale (TESR) was designed to measure attitudes toward traditional and egalitarian sex roles. The scale consists of 20 items (10 are keyed in the traditional direction, 10 in the egalitarian direction). Responses are made on a five-point Likert response format ("strongly disagree" (0) through to "strongly agree" (4)). The negative item responses were reverse scored and then added together with the positive item responses to produce a score between 0-80 for each respondent. A high score was indicative of more egalitarian attitudes toward female sex-roles and a low score indicative of traditional attitudes towards female sex-roles.

Larsen and Long (1988) administered the TESS to 83 undergraduate students by and subsequently found to have a split-half reliability of .85 ($p < .001$). Concurrent validity was checked through the simultaneous administration of a sex role orientation scale (Brognan & Kutner, 1976) which produced a split-half reliability coefficient of .95.

Construct validity of the TESR was tested using several scales including the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (which produced an alpha coefficient of 0.88) and with the Attitudes Toward Rape Scale (which produced a split half coefficient of 0.70). A varimax rotated factor analysis of the TESR scale revealed that the scale consisted of one primary factor accounting for 84.6% of the variance, this was labelled "traditional-egalitarian sex role attitude".

The TESR was included to provide construct validity for this study due to its own high correlation with Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and Attitudes Toward Rape Scale and subsequent predicted correlation to the ARVS.

PROCEDURE

Administration of the questionnaire was completed with the assistance of the New Zealand Police Training and Development Section. With this assistance it was deemed that the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) would be the best target group for the questionnaire as rape investigations are almost invariably undertaken by CIB members. They also provided the mailing list in accordance with the Privacy Act (1993). A letter of assurance that the Privacy Act would be complied with was necessary before this list could be sent. An initial letter was sent out to all District Commanders informing them of my study and providing them with a copy of the questionnaire and a contact address and phone number in case they had any enquiries regarding the study.

The questionnaires were sent out in bulk to the appropriate district headquarters in individually addressed envelopes. All respondents

received a questionnaire and covering letter (see appendix B) that informed them of the questionnaire's purpose and contents. Complete confidentiality of responses was guaranteed and respondents were informed that they were not required to write their name on the questionnaire. A contact address and phone number was also written on the cover letter so any queries the officers had concerning the study could be addressed. A reply cut-off date of two to three weeks was stated in the letter also. A stamped, return addressed envelope was provided with the questionnaire for its return.

The questionnaires were sent out over a two week period with a staggered two week return period set three weeks after they had received the questionnaire. One hundred and ninety eight of the questionnaires were returned. Eight of these contained no, or very little usable data, five of the eight had comments regarding the Officers refusal to fill out the questionnaire and these were included in the additional comments section under the heading of comments regarding the questionnaire.

Chapter 3 RESULTS

PART ONE: THE RAPE VICTIM SURVEY

Due to the small sample size of only thirteen suitable rape victim responses the application of statistical analysis was not used. The results for this survey are purely descriptive, and comprise three sections: Circumstantial rape details, Police contact and interaction, and participant recommendations about whether to report or not. Brief reference is made of the additional comments made by the participants on the returned Questionnaires.

PARTICIPANTS

The rape victim sample consisted of 13 volunteer female respondents recruited by sexual abuse counsellors nation-wide. The subjects ranged from 15 to 39 years of age with a mean age of 24.1 years ($SD = 7.2$). A categorical breakdown of ages can be seen in table 2.1. Eight of the participants were New Zealand Europeans, four were New Zealand Maori and one was Samoan.

Nine were single and had never married, two were separated, and two were married at the time of rape. Six of the respondents were students, four were unemployed or receiving a benefit, and three were employed in the work force at the time of the rape. Age at the time of rape ranged from 9 to 39 years with an mean age of 26 years.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL RAPE DETAILS

Offender related details

Nine of the thirteen instances involved a single offender, one case involved two offenders and the remaining three involved three or more offenders. Of the thirteen victims, ten were raped by a person they knew and three by strangers. Of the ten incidents where the offender/s was/were known to the victim, three were family members, two were friends, three were acquaintances and one a boyfriend. the techniques used by the offenders varied: three threatened the use of violence (one of these had a weapon), in four incidents the offender used violence, in one emotional manipulation was used, another one used intimidation, another one used authority, and two used their strength to overpower the woman (instrumental as opposed to expressive aggression).

Place of rape

Seven of the rapes occurred in the victim's own home, two in the offender's home, and one at a friend's home. Two occurred in remote public areas (a forest and a mountain car park), and one at a members club.

Physical injuries and marks left from the rape

Five of the victim's were left without physical injuries or marks from the attack, eight were. Of these eight, five were left with bruising, three were left with lacerations and/or other marks, these included bites and carpet burns; a split lip; and redness and soreness around the vagina.

POLICE CONTACT AND INTERACTION

Reporting rape

Twelve of the thirteen rapes were reported to the Police, one was not. In one of the twelve cases where the rape was reported, the purpose was not to press charges but to have the Police intervene and give the teenage offenders a "talking to" to make them realise it was a serious matter. In this case, and another involving multiple assailants, the decision not to lay charges was discussed and decided upon by the victim's whanau.

Of the eleven offences that were brought to Police attention with the wish to press charges, four were reported by the complainant, three by family members, three by friends, and one by the victim's psychologist. The time frame within which the rapes were reported varied. One person reported it immediately after, three a matter of hours after, one the next day, two a few days later, three a period of months later, and two a number of years later (one woman reported three and a half years later, the other woman reported it after eleven to twelve years later).

Police gender and branch

Of the eleven complainants who reported the incident to the Police, seven were interviewed by a male Police officer, and four by both male and female officers during the same or different interviews.

In eight of the cases the rape complainant knew her interview was carried out by officers of the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB), two didn't know who they were interviewed by, and one thought she was interviewed by a community constable.

Perception of Police attitude

A total of ten respondents made comment regarding the attitude of the Police they came into contact with. Six respondents made comments of a positive nature regarding their treatment, one respondent's perception was both of positive and negative responses on behalf of the Police, and three made negative comments.

The responses categorised as negative comments were:

"pushy and hard to talk to"

"disbelieving, condescending, and arrogant"

"I felt angry and disbelieved. I felt within myself if that's the way she was going to be I thought what's the point of carrying on with it?"

The sole response categorised as mixed was very full and descriptive. In summary the victim found the initial interviewing officer (female) to be empathetic and supportive. But with the introduction of a higher-ranking officer (male) on the case, and after the accused had been interviewed by this officer, the victim was told by him he was not sure it constituted rape. The complainant was shown the interview with accused as an explanation why case would not be proceeded with (lack of evidence). Her final comment was that she felt she had been reabused.

The responses categorised as positive comments were:

"The Police were very good"

"Helpful, friendly, intent on doing their job"

"Caring"

"Caring, supportive - helping me to be strong, understanding"

"The Police officer was very nice to me and helpful".

"Sympathetic - patient but also with a sense of hurriedness"

Information received from the Police about the criminal justice process

Of the eleven reported cases, two were not told anything of the processing of rape case through the justice system, three felt they had been told a little, and six felt they had been given an adequate amount of information concerning the process.

Information received from the Police about the proceedings of the case

Of the ten whose cases proceeded beyond the initial interview stage only one felt she was kept up to date with the case, four felt they only received occasional "bits" information, and five were not kept up to date with the case and had to make enquiries.

Arrest and prosecution

In six of the eleven reported cases an arrest was made, of these only one was told prosecution would not follow as the offender had been provided with an alibi. In four of the cases prosecuted a single offender was involved, in the fifth two offenders were involved and prosecuted. Of the five cases in which prosecution followed two haven't reached court yet and three did not comment on the outcome of the trial.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO REPORT RAPE

Twelve of the respondents answered the question "Would you recommend others to report a rape to the Police?". Seven replied yes, three said no, and two said it depended (one of those that answered "depends" did not lay a complaint).

Only one of the respondents who answered yes made comment, this took the form of the following qualification:

"Yes - if you are prepared for what comes after. Rape is only the beginning".

Reasons given as to why not to report varied, one respondent's reasons included the lack of protection from the rapist provided by the justice system during and after the trial (made reference to the high cost of non-molestation orders). Another had felt the Police to be "disbelieving, condescending, and arrogant", was left feeling blamed and like a "whore" after the experience did not recommend people report. The third respondent who answered no felt the Police were a "chauvinistic institution" and their "alienation" of her did not assist in her physical or emotional recovery.

Those that answered "depends" cited the following considerations:

- to report offences sooner rather than later (this being based on her personal experience of reporting years latter and no prosecution following due to this time delay).

- to only report if they [*the victim*] have made the decision to go through the court process and have a good support network of people around them.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Nine of the respondents made additional comments, all can be seen in appendix F. The topics of the comments varied, some referred to the police: The need for additional police training, reaffirmation of positive police training, feelings of self blame after police contact, the need for change in police attitude, lack of sympathy from the police, and lack of information given by the Police about proceedings. Other comments made referred to the need for more contact with lawyer, the rapist, the type of people who report rape, the cost of non molestation orders, and what a scary experience that the rape was. The comments of interest shall be referred to in the discussion.

PART TWO: POLICE SURVEY

Data from all three sections of the survey were analysed. Results from section one concerning instances of contact with rape suspects/offenders, training issues, Police procedure, and additional comments are presented in brief descriptive form. Results of section two, the Attitudes Toward Rape Scale (ARVS) are presented in detail, and analysed in relation to data from section one through the use of multiple regression, and in relation to section three by correlation. The results of section three, the Traditional - Egalitarian Sex Role scale (TESR), are presented in brief and include ANOVA results for gender.

PARTICIPANTS

The sample consisted of 167 male and 23 female CIB Police respondents who returned the questionnaire in partially (but usable) or completed form. The total number of 190 represent 20.6% of CIB officers (923 CIB officers: 74 females, 849 males). Respondents ranged in age between 23 and 59, with the average age of 36.

The majority of participants (90.5%) indicated their ethnicity to be New Zealander, four indicated New Zealand Maori as their ethnicity, one indicated Samoan, and 12 indicated other.

Most (76.8%) of respondents were married or in defacto relationships , 24 were single, nine separated, and ten divorced, one chose not to respond to this question.

Thirty three (17.4%) indicated that Fifth Form Certificate was their highest educational qualification, 28 (14.8%) indicated Sixth Form Certificate was, 66 (34.7%) indicated Higher School Certificate or University Entrance was, 20 (10.5%) had University Bursary or Scholarship, 13 (6.8%) had the New Zealand Certificate or diploma, ten (5.3%) had a University Degree or Diploma, five (2.6%) had a Postgraduate degree or Diploma, and 11 (5.8%) stated other (Trade Certificate: six, partially completed degree: one, partially completed diploma: one, unknown: three). Four of the officers (2.1%) chose not to answer this question.

The length of Police service in the sample ranged from a minimum of 1 year up to 36 years, the mean number of years being 14.3 ($SD = 7.8$). Of the respondents, 116 were qualified detectives, 52 were detective constables, eight were constables on trial, five were uniform attachments to CIB and three stated they were none of these (constable, a detective sergeant, and a CIB supervisor) , six chose not to respond to this question.

SECTION 1

Responses to short answer questions

These results are from data collected from questions 9, 10a, and 10b. No results are drawn from question 10c as only eighty two of the answers given could be translate into approximate years (a typical reply was "On and off for 10 years").

Seventy seven of the respondents had personally known (outside of the professional context) a woman who was raped, 105 had not and 8 chose not to respond to this question.

The majority of respondents (171) had interviewed at least one rape complainant. The mean number of interviews for the total sample was 20.7 ($SD = 22.3$), with responses ranging from one through to 120. Seven had not carried out an interview with a rape complainant, and twelve chose not to respond to this question.

The mean number of interviews with rape suspects conducted by the respondents was 17.1 ($SD = 19.4$), replies ranged from one to 100, a total of one hundred and sixty seven of the respondents had interviewed a rape suspect. Nine had not interviewed any suspects, and fourteen declined to answer this question.

Responses to long answer questions

11a. *On a "mental" level, how well do you feel you were equipped to deal with the rape situations you have found yourself in? For example, do you feel you got too emotionally involved, you didn't have enough, or the right sort of training.....?*

One hundred and seventy eight officers responded to this question, the majority of these felt they were able to cope with rape situations on a "mental" level due to a combination of training and/or on the job experience and were able to keep emotionally distant. Some felt they would have been better able to deal with rape cases if more training had been given, and a small number of officers felt that they had not been able to deal well with rape cases on a "mental" level at all despite most

receiving some training (some stated they had not received training in this area). See table 3.1 for a more detailed presentation of results.

For examples of full and partial responses see Appendix G.

Table 3.1

Categorised Response Options to Question 11a and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.

Response Option	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Able to deal with situations due to a combination of training and/or on the job experience.	144	80.9%
Felt would have dealt better with rape investigations with more training.	21	11.8%
Had received some training but was emotionally affected by rape investigations.	13	7.3%
Total:	178	100%

Q11b. Now consider the same question but look at it from a professional level. For example, did you know the correct procedure and feel confident following it?

Of those respondents who answered this question (179), most felt they knew the "correct procedure" and were confident in following it, a fraction of the respondents felt, even if it was just initially, they were not always aware or confident in following procedure (see table 3.2).

For examples of comments categorised as the above refer to appendix G.

Table 3.2

Categorical Response Options to Question 11b and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.

Response category	Number of responses	Percentage of responses
Yes, knew procedure and felt confident.	165	92.2%
No/ not always confident in carrying out procedure.	14	7.8%
Total	179	100%

12. *Recalling the training that you have already received to deal with rape cases, do you feel that there are any additional aspects that you require training in, or any aspects that weren't made clear enough when initial training occurred? (Please state).*

One hundred of the respondents felt they required no additional training in this area, thirty six felt that additional training was necessary - some stated specific areas such as offender profiles, structure for suspect and complainant interviews, forensic investigative techniques, and general procedure. An additional thirty eight responses specified victim needs/emotional reactions as an area requiring additional training. Examples of suggestions in this category included training in how to deal with the emotions displayed by the complainant, more in-depth training regarding the initial trauma and long term effects on the victim, the inclusion of victim support agencies such as rape crisis in training, and the use of victim feedback about how they felt the Police handled their case (see table 3.3). Sixteen respondents chose not to answer this.

For examples of comments categorised as above refer to appendix G.

Table 3.3

Categorical Responses Options to Question 12 and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised.

Response category	Number of responses	Percentage of responses
No additional aspects in which they required training.	100	57.5%
Further training was necessary/something one could never have to much of.	36	20.7%
specified further training in victim needs/emotional reactions.	38	21.8%
Total	174	100%

Additional comments

Q13. *Please feel free to make any additional comments you feel would be of interest in this study in the space below.*

Many (100) of the respondents made additional comments. Responses to this question were classified under the following categorical headings:

- 1- General comments regarding the rape victim,
- 2- Comments regarding court procedure,
- 3- Comments regarding personality and people factors in dealing with rape victims,
- 4- Comments regarding Police procedure in rape cases,
- 5- Comments regarding victim support agencies/people,
- 6- Comments regarding training in general,
- 7- Comments regarding training involving victim feedback,
- 8- Comments regarding false complaints,
- 9- Comments regarding the questionnaire.

Refer to table 3.4 to see the number of comments categorised under each of the comment headings.

Although comments were categorised under the above headings most followed diverse themes, however, in some categories such as personality and people factors, support agencies, training, training involving victim feedback, false complaints and questionnaire comments did follow common themes.

The general impression gained from comments were that Police attitudes have improved over the years; that some people are more suited to dealing with rape victims than others; that some officers have not always

found the involvement of victim support agencies beneficial for the victim and themselves; that some officers feel victim support agencies should be used more by the Police; that there needs to be more training in the area of offender profiles and interviewing; experience in the area of sexual assault is just as important as training; in the area of sexual assault there needs to be an ongoing training programme implemented.

The incorporation of rape victim assessment (of the treatment they received when they laid a complaint of rape) in Police training was seen by some officers as a way to improve the treatment future of rape complainants. It was also viewed as a way to alter misconceptions some officers may hold about rape victims.

Although no question pertaining to false allegations was included in the questionnaire 19 officers made comments regarding the issue in the additional comments section. Of these four officers proffered estimations of false complaints based on their personal experience, two state that 60% of the rape complaints they have dealt with have been false, another two cite 80% as the figure based on their experience. Nine officers make reference to the high proportion of false complaints they have to deal with, the remainder of the 19 cite problems encountered due to fictitious complaints.

Many officers expressed their concern that the questionnaire used in this study was in some way sexist or was prepared by someone seeking a predetermined negative response. The second theme that existed in this category was that the questionnaire and scale items could have been better worded, the available response items were limited and need qualifications.

Full responses to this question are in Appendix G. Some of the comments are of interest and shall be referred to in the discussion.

Table 3.4

Categorised Response Options to Question 13 and Number of Responses Accordingly Categorised .

Comments regarding:	Number in each category
The rape victim	6
Court procedure	4
Personality and people factors	11
Police procedure	7
Victim support agencies/people	10
Training	16
Training involving victim feedback	4
False complaints	19
The questionnaire	23
Total responses	100

SECTION TWO

ATTITUDES TOWARD RAPE VICTIM SCALE (ARVS)

The mean score for the ARVS = 21.7 (185, $SD = 10.7$, range = 1 - 59). A positive trend for gender was noted, as can be seen on figure 3. 1, but no significant gender effect was found ($F(1, 181) = 2.210, p < .1$).

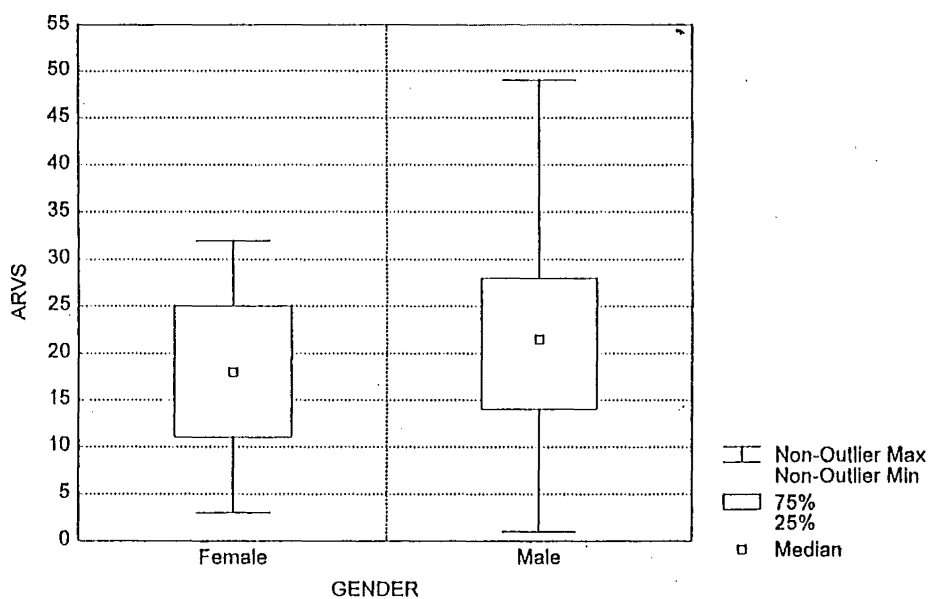


Figure 3. 1 Gender Differences on ARVS Scores.

Just over half (50.5%) of the Police officers held the belief that women provoke rape through appearance or behaviour. However, only 11.9% felt that women who wear short skirts or tight blouses were inviting rape. Over one third (37.3%) agreed that a woman going out alone placed herself in a position to be raped, 15.5% agreed that intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations, and 26.3% thought that "good" girls were not as likely to get raped as "bad" girls. 11.4% of the respondents felt that a healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really tries.

Approximately one fifth (19.3%) disagreed that a raped woman is usually an innocent victim.

Of the respondents, 5.4% felt that women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve, yet only 2.2% agreed that when a woman is raped, she deserved it. The belief that women, not men, are responsible for rape was held by 13.5% of respondents and 5.4% felt a woman should blame herself for the rape.

With regard to the nature of the complaint 31% of respondents indicated that women often claim rape to protect their reputations, 11.9% agreed that many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant, 31.9% believe women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterwards, 17.8% believe that many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge, 35.3% indicated that even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are likely to falsely claim rape. The view that accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion was held by 26.5% of the respondents. 8.6% felt that the extent of a woman's resistance should be a major factor in determining if a rape has occurred. No one held the opinion that women with prior sexual histories should not complain about rape.

Very few (2.2%) believed that women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped, only one respondent believed that most women secretly desired to be raped, as was there only one respondent who felt it would do some women good to be raped. Approximately one in eleven (9%) held the belief that a raped woman was a less desirable

woman, and only 2.2% believed sexually experienced women were not really damaged by rape.

For a detailed breakdown of responses to the ARVS refer to table 3.5.

Table 3.5

Percentage of Responses to ARVS Items by Police Officers.

S.D= *disagree strongly*

Dis.= *disagree mildly*

N= *neutral*

Ag.= *agree mildly*

S.A= *agree strongly*

	Item	S.D	Dis.	N	Ag.	S.A
1.	A raped women is a less desirable woman.	67.4	12.3	10.6	8.6	1.1
2.	The extent of the woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.	68.4	17.6	5.4	7	1.6
3.	A raped woman is usually an innocent victim	3.7	15.5	12.8	28.9	39.1
4.	Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.	23	28.9	16.6	27.8	3.7

5.	"Good" girls are as likely to be raped as "bad" girls.	5.9	20.5	15.6	20.5	37.5
6.	Women who have had prior sexual relationships should not complain about rape.	97.3	1.6	1.1	0	0
7.	Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.	7.5	43	12.9	21	15.6
8.	Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.	34.2	24.1	26.2	14.4	1.1
9.	It would do some women good to be raped.	98.4	1.1	0	0	0.5
10.	Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to falsely claim rape.	14.4	20.9	30.5	16.6	17.6
11.	Most women secretly desire to be raped.	84	4.8	10.7	0	0.5
12.	Any female may be raped.	4.3	1.1	1.6	9.6	83.4
13.	Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.	72.2	16.6	5.9	1.6	3.7
14.	Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.	40	25.4	22.7	10.3	1.6
15.	Men, not women, are responsible for rape.	3.2	10.3	7.6	23.2	55.7
16.	A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.	29.2	21.1	12.4	33.5	3.8

17.	Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterwards.	18.9	27.6	21.6	27	4.9
18.	Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.	34.6	27.6	11.4	22.7	3.7
19.	A woman should not blame herself for rape.	1.1	4.3	1.1	16.0	79.5
20.	A healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really tries.	65.5	16.2	7	9.7	1.6
21.	Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge.	40.5	24.4	17.3	16.2	1.6
22.	Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.	2.2	10.3	10.8	20	56.7
23.	Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.	87.6	5.9	4.3	0	2.2
24.	Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.	94	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
25.	In most cases a when a women is raped, she deserved it.	96.2	1.6	0	.6	1.6

SECTION THREE

THE TRADITIONAL - EGALITARIAN SEX ROLE SCALE (TESR).

One hundred and eighty four respondents completed all twenty of the items in this scale (two did not state their gender). The mean for the TESR was 65.0 ($SD = 10.3$), with a range of twenty nine through to eighty.

A significant gender difference ($F(1,183) = 10.8, \hat{p} = .001$) was found with males scoring a mean of 64.1 (161, $SD = 10.2$), and females 73.4 (21, $SD = 5.9$). No other variables (age, ethnicity, marital status, education, years of law enforcement experience, job category) produced significant effects.

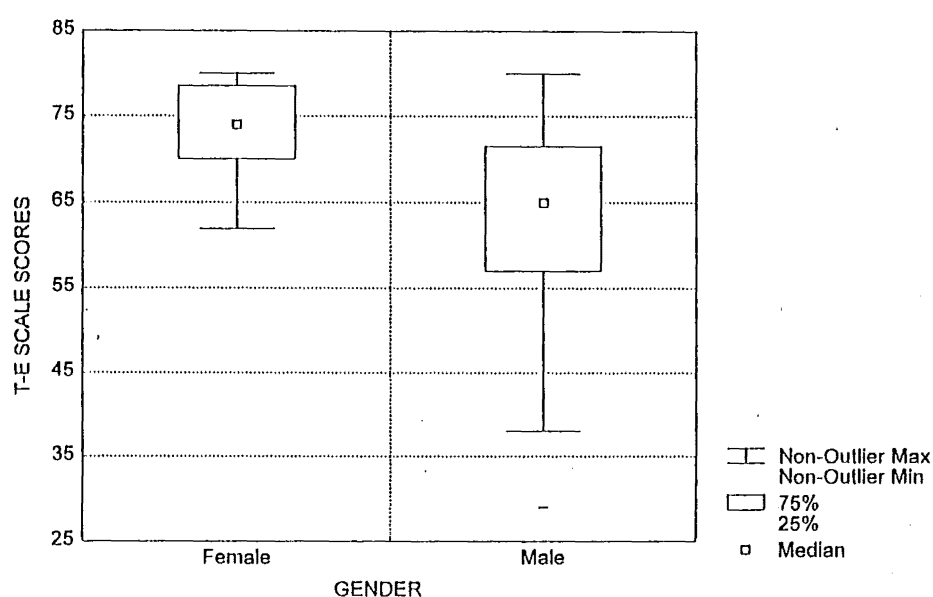


Figure 3. 2 Gender Differences on TESR Scores.

INTERACTION EFFECTS BETWEEN ARVS AND OTHER VARIABLES

A multiple regression between ARVS scores and TESR scores was conducted. As predicted, a significant correlation of $-.46$ ($p < .05$) between the ARVS and the TESR was found. The trend of more traditional attitudes towards women's roles is associated with less supportive attitudes toward rape victims and can be seen in figure 3. 9.

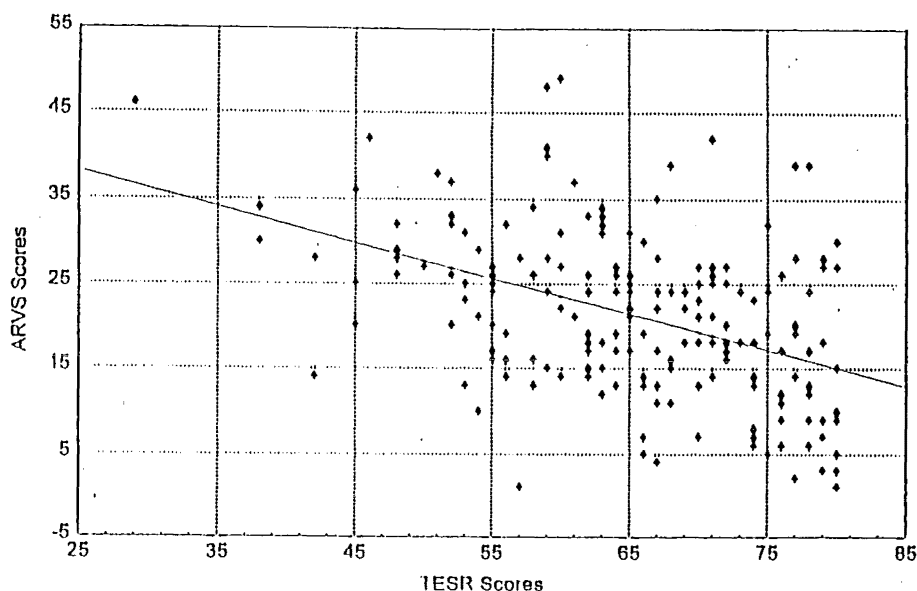


Figure 3. 3 Relationship between ARVS and TESR scores.

Of the demographic variables: Ethnicity (non-New Zealander vs. New Zealander ($F(1, 181) = .1, ns$), education ($F(1, 177) = .2, ns$), age ($F(1, 182) = .1, ns$), years in the Police force ($F(1, 181) = .4, ns$), marital status ($F(1, 180) = .8, ns$), and job category ($F(1, 175) = .4, ns$) none produced significant effects in relation to ARVS scores. The amount of contact with rape victims ($F(1, 165) = 1.0, ns$) and rape suspects/offenders ($F(1, 161) = .1, ns$), and personal

knowledge of a rape victim ($F(1, 173) = .4, ns$), had no effect on ARVS scores either.

COMPARISON OF ARVS PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

Analysis of ARVS data this study with Ward's Singaporean and United States psychometric data revealed comparable indices of ARVS reliability with Crombach alphas of .77, .83 and .86 respectively. The major factor in the scale accounted for 17% of variance in the New Zealand data as compared to 21% in the Singaporean sample and 25% in the United States Sample. A comparison of the pattern of factor loadings of the United States sample and this study produced a coefficient of congruence (.96), indicating a high degree of similarity between the pattern of results from the two studies (Wrigly & Neuhaus, 1955).

Chapter 4 DISCUSSION

This survey of the attitudes of the New Zealand Police produced many positive findings. The victims' perception of their treatment by the Police was predominantly supportive, the ARVS scores were exceptionally low, and a significant number of officers expressed a desire to increase their knowledge and sensitivity in dealing with rape victims. Negative findings such as poor follow-up by the Police and the unfavourable attitudes toward rape victims held by some officers highlight areas of concern. Recommendations and conclusions concerning Police attitudes toward rape victims are made in relation to the findings.

RAPE VICTIM RESPONSE

As Stone, Barrington and Bevan (1983) found, victim feedback about Police attitude was mixed. A predominantly positive perception of treatment was found with the words 'caring' and 'helpful' used to describe officer response. Negative victim feedback concerning Police attitude cited disbelief, pushiness, and difficulty in discussing the rape. Most of the rape victims recommended other victims to report their rapes. In the instances where the rape victims' did not lay a complaint of rape Police reaction was not cited as the cause, rather it was the decision of the whanau. However, some made the comment that complainants must be prepared for what comes after, indicating the processing of rape complaints through the criminal justice system is still a harrowing experience despite the changes

that have occurred over the last decade or so, and that further changes are needed.

"It was a scary experience".

"Police need more training and not to be so judgemental - I hope this questionnaire will help achieve this".

"Good luck with creating changes - it is needed".

Worthy of note is the relatively high arrest rate and the number of cases taken to court (60% and 50% respectively) for this group of rape victims. This is probably accounted for because the majority of offenders were known to their victims. Factors such as promptness in reporting and presence or lack of physical marks did not appear much of an issue, with the exception of one case in which the complainant reported the rapes many years later and was informed due to the time lag that prosecution would not follow.

Although section six of the Victims of Offences Act (1987) stipulates that the prosecuting authority is responsible for updating the victim about the progress of the investigation of the offence, the fulfilment of this requirement seems to have progressed no further than when the Victims Task Force (1990) assessed it. The information received by the victim from the Police was patchy to non-existent in most cases with only one being kept updated.

"Mum had to ring to find out wha was happening".

"I read about myself and when he was going to court in the local paper before I was contacted".

The lack of follow-up is cited in many overseas studies as being a cause of dissatisfaction with Police treatment and it is also recognised by New Zealand Police as an area of concern:

Even though there are logistical difficulties involved, and it will take time and effort on the part of the officer in charge of the case and the prosecutions section, we must keep the victim informed about the progress, disposition and final outcome of the case (Training & Development, 1990, p13).

As yet this problem appears not to have been adequately addressed.

POLICE TRAINING

Although the majority of officers felt that the present training was sufficient, that they were able to cope "mentally" with rape situations due to training and/or on the job experience, and that no additional training was required, it is apparent from other comments that Police training in this area has made a difference:

"Attitudes within Police have changed over the years and women now get dealt with far better than a decade go. There will always be room for improvement and we need a responsiveness to this and similar issues".

"We deal with rape victims better now because 'victim organisations' have forced us to".

"Police have become more aware of the need to treat the victim with care and compassion and not as a complainant as in other

crimes. This has come about only in recent years probably through pressure from women's groups".

Some officers expressed a desire for further training in the area of rape investigations. A large proportion of these related to ways of improving the interaction with and treatment of rape victims. One way in which officers felt they might benefit was by *"practical exercises and training sessions involving actual rape victims sharing their thoughts on how the Police handle their complaint and how they felt during the interview i.e.. at ease, tense etc."* Other suggestions included the use of victim support agencies in training and the need for ongoing training in this area.

Victim support agencies

The general impression given by some of the previous comments (e.g., *"We deal with rape victims better now because 'victim organisations' have forced us to"*) is that rape victim treatment has improved due to the action of victim support agencies. However, the role of the agencies is not looked upon favourably by all Police officers. Accusations of anti-Police, anti-male attitudes, and not acting in the victim's best interests, were made in connection to support agencies:

"Historical rape and abuse cases are very difficult to deal with. I feel the rape crisis people often bully the victim into reporting historic rapes. This is often to allow the victim to recover psychologically. A number of victims just want to forget it".

"... found the attitude of a victim changed remarkably against myself and anyone else that spoke to her after being dealt with by a counsellor".

"Perhaps the support systems that are in place i.e. the HELP Centres, Rape Crisis need to be more open towards "male" investigators. We are not the enemy and the majority of us take pride in being there to help rape victims be they female or male".

"The situation when dealing with rape victims is not satisfactory. It is often necessary (and inconvenient) to wait for a woman from a victim support group to arrive prior to starting an interview. These women from support groups are often more politically motivated than action from any desire to assist rape victims".

Yet others felt that the use support agencies was essential:

"Rape requires a multi discipline/agency approach. Police must be careful to utilise other agencies especially as other requirements of the victim emotionally".

"staff need to be made aware of availability and location of rape victim support services".

"Victim support Women do a great job, of the victim wants it".

It is a possibility that some officer's impressions have been soured by a one-off negative interaction, or that some support agency staff may have negative attitudes toward Police. As discord between Police officers and social support agency staff may be detrimental to the Police goal of "encouraging and facilitating policies and actions" within community groups (strategy 3, New Zealand Police, 1993). This may represent an area where training is required.

POLICE ATTITUDES

ARVS

Of all the other professions tested by Ward (1988) and Lee and Cheung (1990) the lowest score was achieved by clinical psychologists ($M=24.5$). Singaporean Police officers (Ward, 1988) and Chinese Police officers (Lee & Cheung, 1990) scored means of 44 and 34.1 respectively. New Zealand Police officers low ARVS scores ($M=21.7$) indicate a higher degree of sensitivity to rape victims than any other professional group completing the ARVS. Unlike the bulk of overseas research (e.g. Feild, 1978; Ward, 1988) no significant gender bias was found, although a trend in this direction was noted. A possible reason for this may be the relatively small proportion of females in the CIB.

The majority of officers hold fairly liberal attitudes toward the role of women in society, and as found in previous research (e.g. Bridges, 1991; Costin, 1985; Weidner and Griffitt, 1983; Willis, 1992), a positive relationship between liberal attitudes and favourable attitudes toward rape victims was found.

In reviewing responses under the areas of emphasis specified by Ward (1988): victim blame, credibility, deservingness, denigration, and trivialisation, Police response was found to be positive in the last three of these areas. This was apparent through the high percentage of responses found in the "favourable" ends of the Likert scale for some items. Positive responses to the ARVS included the very low agreement rate (approximately one in twenty or less) who felt women who are raped deserve it, even in the circumstance of accepting a ride from a stranger.

Roughly four out of five officers felt a rape victim was usually an innocent victim, and only about one in twenty felt the victim should blame herself for the rape. All but an extreme minority disagreed that women have a rape fantasy mentality (secretly desiring to be raped); that sexually experienced women are not damaged by rape; or that it may do some women good to be raped. No one agreed that a woman with a sexual history shouldn't report rape.

In the areas of victim blame (or accountability) and victim credibility a number of responses to some of the related items were made in the "unfavourable" direction. Roughly half of the Police officers felt that women provoked rape through their dress or behaviour, a finding which is in accordance with the bulk of previous research (e.g., Feild, 1978; Feldman-Summers & Palmer, 1980). However, only an eighth felt the wearing of revealing clothing was an invitation to rape. Hence it is assumed that most of the Police officers weighted behaviour over dress as more implicative in the provocation of rape. Provocative behaviour has been found by previous researchers to be an influential factor in attributing accountability of a rape to the victim (Kanakar, Kolsawalla, & D'douza, 1981; Lewis & Johnson, 1989). This is supported by other responses weighted in the negative direction.

A quarter of the officers felt that "good" girls were not as likely to get raped as "bad" girls. Burgess discusses the "good" girl - "bad" girl dichotomy in terms of the "good" being described as sexually passive, uninterested -the Virgin Mary image, and the "bad" being the seductive, flirtatious temptress - the wicked Eve tempting poor innocent Adam (Burgess & Hazelwood, 1987, p 14). Another response that favours the view that rape victims may be some how accountable for rape is the agreement by over a

third of the officers that a woman out alone at night places herself in a position to be raped, as does the finding that roughly one sixth of the officers agreed that intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations. Additional support for this was espoused by one officer in the additional comments section:

"Most rape I have dealt with 90-95% have been committed on victims who either put themselves in vulnerable positions i.e. getting drunk and taking a ride home with someone they shouldn't ...there are very few rapes where the victims are guiltless".

The validity of some complaints also appears to be an important issue for officers dealing with rape complainants. One in four officers viewed complaints of rape made by a woman working as a bar girl, dance hostess, or prostitute with suspicion. As found in previous research, victims who had occupations of dubious morality did influence the assessment of victim credibility in some cases (e.g., Feldman-Summers, 1980; Stace, 1983). The possibility that such judgements may affect cases investigated now, and in the future, also exists.

Two reasons for fictitious complaints cited by officers in Stace's (1983, p30) study were that "They were an excuse for some behaviour which would earn someone's disapproval, or that they were motivated by revenge". This finding is in line with those of this study; roughly one third of the Police officers agreed that guilt about engaging in premarital sex was a reason for fabricating a rape allegation, as did approximately a third agree that protection of a reputation was a motive for falsely claiming rape, and about one in six officers agreed that many women who report rape are lying and want revenge. Also, about one in nine officers felt that many

women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant. One officer elucidated on the typical circumstances under which false allegations occur:

"There are cases to when an experienced investigator will negate a false allegation of rape before an innocent person is charged. This is prevalent amongst young teenage woman [sic] who do consent but because of various pressures/fears i.e. pregnancy/ disease/ parental pressure claim rape".

Of the officers that volunteered estimations of false rape allegations the figures given were, or in excess of, 60%. Officers having to deal with a great many false rape complaints was a common theme found in the additional comments. Roughly one in nine officers commented on this, and it represented over 20% of total additional comments. One officer writes that he "often come across less experienced staff who begin a rape inquiry by looking for signs of a "false complaint". Some officers cynical attitude of the validity of complaints may negatively influence their initial treatment of rape complainants.

Resistance

The belief that the extent of a woman's resistance should be a major factor in deciding if rape has occurred was agreed with by only one in 12 officers. This finding lies in contrast with that of Galton's (1976) sample of officers; the majority of which felt only extreme resistance indicated non-consent. The response of the officers that agreed with this indicates they may doubt the account of rape complainants who did not show "sufficient", if any, resistance.

Professional armour

Holmstrom and Burgess (1978) notion that the development of "professional armour" occurred over contact time with rape victims, and was a possible cause of unsympathetic treatment, was not supported by the findings of this study. Neither years in the Police nor the number of interviews with rape victims correlated with ARVS scores. As most CIB officers undertake 'general' duties the frequency of rape complaints in their general workload may not be suffice for this to occur.

THE "RIGHT" ATTITUDES

Communications with victims have two objectives, one of which is to assist victims to rehabilitate, Police training emphasises the importance of the Police officer having "The right attitudes when dealing with victims" to facilitate in this (Police Training & Development, 1991, p.32). Listed among the desirable attitudes for a Police officer to possess are being open-minded and non-judgmental (Training & Development, 1991, p.34).

In demonstrating an open mind a professional Police officer "must offer the same service and the same courtesies to a victim who is a prostitute, homosexual or criminal as you would to a housewife or business manager" (Training Development Section, 1991, p.32). The response by 26.4% of the officers in this study that woman working as "dance hostesses, bar girls, and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion" demonstrates that not all Police possess at least one of the desirable qualities. In Stace's (1983, p.33) review of Police case notes from rape investigations he found that if the complainant's occupation was one

involving dubious morality it sometimes influenced the assessment of complainant credibility, a possible reflection that this attitude has been present in the New Zealand Police (and in New Zealand society) for some years.

To be non-judgmental Police officers are instructed not to judge the lifestyle, actions, motives, or opinions of victims, and if prejudices exist they must not be allowed to show, or to influence the Police officer's treatment of victims (Training Development Section, 1991, p.33). It is apparent from responses to the ARVS that at least some officers hold beliefs that are judgements of the lifestyle, actions and motives of rape complainants.

Both rape myth acceptance and perceived carelessness of victim have been found by Weidner and Griffit (1983) to strongly predict non-supportive attitudes toward rape victims. The agreement by some officers to such statements as "many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge", a known rape myth (Burt, 1980) and "A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped", a behaviour perceived as careless, indicates that some officers may possess unfavourable attitudes toward rape victims.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR NEGATIVE RESPONSES

There is no empirical evidence in New Zealand to support some officers estimations, both in the present study and in Stace's (1983), that the majority of rape complaints are fallacious. Of the 173 rape complaints reviewed by Stace (1983, p25) roughly only one in 12 fell into the category of malicious complaint made by the alleged rape victim.

It is possible that some officers have dealt with a high proportion of false complaints, hence resulting in some officers becoming highly cynical of rape complainants in general. However, it must be noted that only four of the 190 officers surveyed offered estimations, and that roughly only one in ten officers raised false complaints as a problem.

A subsequent issue raised by the claims of officers that the majority of rape complaints are fallacious is the fact that the frequency of false complaints is not dealt with in the training manuals. Although specific training is given how best to communicate with a rape victim and the desirable attitudes a Police officer should possess, no indication concerning the frequency of fallacious complainants is made (Police College, 1983; Police Training & Development, 1992a; Police Training & Development, 1992a; Police Training & Development, 1992b; Police Training & Development 1992c). Hence Police officers may hold beliefs that most complaints are false which remain because they are never correctly informed.

With regards to training another reason for negative attitudes may exist. Although officers are required to complete training manuals that discredit rape myths and emphasis the way to communicate with victims what is written may not necessarily be uptaken; "in one ear and out the other" so to speak. Alternatively, the reality may be that the attitude of some may not be changed, that there are those officers that cannot put aside their prejudices and beliefs to successfully work in this field. This view is also espoused by some officers:

"..takes a certain type of personality to interview rape victims"

"The level of concern, empathy and professionalism used by Police officers in dealing with victims of sexual crime is in my experience dictated largely by the individual Police officer. There are some Police officers who harbour attitudes which impact on victims in a very negative fashion. These officers are a minority but no amount of training will change their attitudes".

"It's the person, not the training who is able to cope with serious crime scenes and deal with victims of crime. Sadly not all Police can do this, and we all have our ways, and our off days, and sadly victims can't choose who they meet at a Police station".

If the Police truly reflect a cross-section of society they will bring with them a variety of beliefs, which they do. The scope of their beliefs regarding rape victims can be seen from the range of scores on the ARVS from one through to 59. Although given information to dispel the belief in rape myths some choose not to incorporate the information into their belief systems, and therefore not all Police may be ideal for work in this area (Police Training & Development, 1992b).

LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

The small number of rape victims that participated in this study make it impossible to give an assessment which can be generalised to all rape victims, nor did it allow for testing of variables (e.g., bruises, place of rape) to be correlated with Police attitudes in a meaningful way. A larger response would have been better, but due to time constraints and ethical considerations, and knowing that the rape victim sample was drawn from a sub sample, (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski [1987] found only 1 in 20 of

their rape victim sample sought counselling), the response received was appreciated.

The reason for wanting a post 1990 rape victim sample was to assess the current attitudes of Police, and for the Police sample to reflect the current attitudes of Police toward rape victims. As mentioned previously, the small sample size does not allow for anything conclusive to be said of Police treatment of rape victims as a whole. Hence nothing conclusive can be made of the relationship between Police treatment and Police attitudes. What remains is inference drawn mainly from Police attitudes. Ideally a sample of rape victims matched with the Police officers they came in contact with would overcome such problems.

As the ACC register included counsellors for all forms of sexual abuse many contacted did not deal with rape victims. Thus the actual response rate from relevant counsellors may have been higher than figures indicate. Also, as both mail-outs were drawn from a random sample of the same mailing list, some overlap may have occurred.

Although Ward (1988, p.129) designed the ARVS with an "emphasis on simplicity and conciseness in language and the omission of idiomatic phrases" some officers made comments regarding the wording of item 10, among others, which could have been worded in a better way. Hence, the clarity of understanding of the statements may not have been as good as it could have.

Comments regarding the Police survey in general centred around the crudeness of the survey as an adequate tool to judge Police treatment of rape victims. Suggestions for in-depth interviewing and phone contact

were made, though desirable, time and money constraints on interviewing a large cross-section of CIB did not make this feasible.

In retrospect, in viewing the study as a pilot, I could have improved the Police questionnaire by making some alterations. Question 7 (current rank), 9 (personally known a rape victim), 10c (time worked with sexual assault cases), and 11b (knowledge of correct procedure) would be deleted, and instead would be questions regarding problems encountered in dealing with rape victims, personal qualities they felt were beneficial for officers to possess when dealing with rape victims, and an estimation of frequency of false complaints received by the Police.

The rape victim questionnaire could have also included such questions as: "What qualities do you feel would best benefit officers in treating victims in a positive manner?", "How could have your treatment been improved", and "Did the Police inform you of the various support agencies that might be of benefit for you to contact?".

Despite these limitations the study was fruitful. It produced a number of interesting findings and generated ideas for future research.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

The administration of the ARVS to a sample of the professional groups, as used by Ward (1988), and to a sample of 'lay people' would be valuable as a point of comparison to the results of this study to examine if the attitudes of the Police were representative of a "cross-section of society" and how they fell in relation to the "known group method" as used by Ward (1988) and Lee and Cheung (1991).

An assessment of the frequency of false complaints would be helpful to evaluate if there exists a basis for some officers high estimations of the incidence of false complaints. A replication of Stace's (1983) study of Police files is recommended.

Assessment of the attitudes of officers in a more in-depth manner through nation-wide interviewing may also be of some worth as some officers felt the questionnaire was inadequate in gauging their attitudes toward rape victims.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A primarily positive response was made by Police officers to the ARVS, thus indicating Police officers as a group hold fairly favourable attitudes towards rape victims. In the areas of victims deservingness, denigration, and trivialisation Police responded in an extremely favourable manner. In comparison to their Chinese and Singaporean counterparts, and the other professions surveyed, New Zealand CIB members scored the lowest yet on the ARVS, an positive finding in itself. Some Police officers made the comment that improved Police treatment of rape victims is an advent of recent years, driven by victim support agencies. Yet not all officers regarded the present interaction with such agencies as positive. Victim feedback concerning Police attitudes were mainly favourable, however, the failure of the Police to update the victims about the progress of the investigation, the apparent discord between some officers and victim support agencies, and the perception of negative Police treatment by rape victims were points of concern.

Victim comments deemed as negative focused on the disbelief of the victim's account by some officers. Many additional comments made by officers indicated that fallacious accounts were a, if not the, major problem in the processing of a rape case. Attitudes held by some officers deemed "unfavourable" encompassed the areas of victim blame and credibility, both of which have been found to effect the treatment received by the victim and the vigour employed in the processing of a rape case (Rose & Randell, 1982). These unfavourable responses are also in discord with those qualities deemed to be desirable in an officer by Police Training and Development, namely open-mindedness and being non-judgmental.

As to why non-supportive attitudes exist in the Police when training discredits rape myths and encourages acceptance of a rape victim's account is attributed to a number of possible reasons. Firstly, some officers may have dealt with an abnormally high number of false rape complaints, hence believe that most rape victims should be treated with scepticism. Such a belief may be maintained because there is no formal training to discredit it. Although training manuals discredit rape myths and provide a good guideline for rape victim treatment the information is only stored long enough to pass the required tests. Lastly, as Police represent a cross-section of society so to will they hold a range of core beliefs maintained in society that training can not alter. Whatever the reason there exists a proportion of officers who may not be suited to working with rape victims.

In an attempt to alter the inappropriate attitudes held by some, and cater for those who felt further training would be beneficial the following recommendations are made. Firstly, the inclusion of 'victim feedback' in training as recommended by a number of officers. This would probably

best be achieved through videotaped interviews with willing rape victims sharing their experience of the treatment they received by the Police and areas where they felt improvements could be made. Secondly, the inclusion of facts and figures concerning the incidence of false complaints. Thirdly, an ongoing training programme to reinforce the non-judgmental and open-minded approach, facilitate victim support agency interaction, and to assist officers in dealing with the victim on an emotional level. Lastly, the implementation of attitude testing at recruit intake level to ensure the "right" attitude is selected for.

REFERENCES:

- Acock, A.C., & Ireland, N.K. (1983). Attribution of blame in rape cases: the impact of norm violation, gender, and sex-role attitude. *Sex Roles*, 9, 179-193.
- Allison, J.A., & Wrightsman, L.S. (1993). *Rape: The misunderstood crime*. California: Sage Publications.
- Anderson, C. (1981). Males as sexual assault victims: Multiple levels of trauma. *Journal of Homosexuality and Psychotherapy*, 7, 145-162.
- Annual Reports of the New Zealand Police, (1990-1994). *Appendices to the House of Representatives*. Wellington: Government Printer.
- Barber, R. (1976). Judges and jury attitudes torRape. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 7, 157-172.
- Barnett, M.A., Quachenbush, S.W., Sinisi, C. S., Wegman, C.M., & Otney, K.L. (1992). Factors affecting reactions to a rape victim. *The Journal of Psychology*, 126, 609-620.
- Bauchop, H. (1990). *The public image of rape in New Zealand: A case study of two newspapers, 1950-1970*. B.A. (Hons.) thesis: University of Otago.
- Binder, R. L. (1981). Why women don't report sexual assault. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 42, 437-438.

- Bridges, J. S. (1991). Perceptions of date and stranger rape: A difference in sex role expectations and rape-supportive beliefs. *Sex Roles*, **24**, 291-307.
- Bridges, J.S. & McGrail, C.A. (1989). Attributions of responsibility for date and stranger rape. *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, **21**, 273-286.
- Brogan, D., & Kutner, N.G. (1976). Measuring sex-role orientation: A normative approach. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, **38**, 31-40.
- Brownmiller, S. (1975). *Against Our Will*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Bunting, A. B. & Reeves, J.B. (1983). Perceived male sex orientation and beliefs about rape. *Deviant Behavior*, **4**, 281-295.
- Burgess, A.W. & Hazelwood, R.R. (1987). The victim perspective. In "Practical Aspects of Rape Investigation. A Multidisciplinary Approach". New York: Elsevier. p36.
- Burgess, A.W. & Holmstrom, L.L. (1974). Rape: The victim and the criminal justice system. In "The Victim and the Administration of Justice"
- Burt, M.R. (1980), Cultural myths and support for rape. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, **38**, 217-230.

- Burt, M.R. & Albin, R.S. (1981). Rape myths, rape definitions and probability of conviction. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, **11**, 212-230.
- Cann, A., Calhoun, L.G., & Selby, J.W. (1979) Attributing responsibility to the victim of rape: Influence of information regarding past sexual experience. *Human Relations*, **32**, 57-67.
- Chambers, G. A. (1983) *Investigating sexual assault: A Scottish Office social research study*. Edinburgh: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.
- Costin, F. (1985). Beliefs about rape and women's social roles. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, **14**, 319-325.
- Cox, D. & Irwin, M. (1989). *No Place Like Home: Women's experiences of violence*. Wellington: Mental Health Foundation of New Zealand.
- Department of Justice (1968). *Crime in New Zealand..* Wellington: Government Printer.
- Dukes, R.L., & Mattley, C. L. (1977). Predicting rape victim reportage. *Sociology and Social Research*, **62**, 63-84.
- Feild, H.S. (1978). Attitudes toward rape: A comparative analysis of Police, rapists, crisis counsellors, and citizens. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, **36**, 156-179.

- Feldman-Summers, S., & Palmer, G. C. (1980). Rape as viewed by judges, prosecutors, and Police officers. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 7, 19-40.
- Fischer, G. J. (1986). College student attitudes toward forcible date rape: 1. cognitive predictors. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 15, 457-466.
- Galton, E.R. (1976). Police processing of rape complaints. *American Journal of Criminal Law*, 4, 15-20.
- Gavey, N. J. (1991). Sexual victimization among Auckland University students: How much and who does it? *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*, 20, 63-70.
- Gerdes, E. P., Dammann, E.J., & Heileg, K.E. (1988). Perceptions of rape victims and assailants: Effects of physical attractiveness, Acquaintance, and Subject Gender. *Sex Roles*, 19, 141-153.
- Haines, H. (1987). *Mental health for women*. Auckland: Reed Methuen.
- Hilberman, E. (1976) *The Rape Victim*. Washington: American Psychiatric Association.
- Holmstrom, L.L. & Burgess (1978). *The victim of rape: Institutional reactions*. New York: John Wiley.

- Jacobson, M.B. & Popovich, P.M. (1983). Victim attractiveness and perceptions of responsibility in an ambiguous rape case. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 8, 100-104.
- Jones, C. & Aronson, E. (1973). Attribution of fault to a rape victim as a function of respectability of the victim. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 26, 415-419.
- Kanakar, S., Kolsawalla, M. B., & D'Souza, A. (1981). Attribution of responsibility to a victim of rape. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 20, 165-170.
- Karmen, A. (1990). *Crime victims: An introduction to victimology*, 2nd edition. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.
- Katz, S. & Mazur, M. A. (1979). *Understanding the rape victim: A synthesis of research findings*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Koss, M.P. (1990). The women's health research agenda: Violence against women. *American Psychologist*, 45, 374-380.
- Koss, M.P. (1993). Detecting the scope of rape: A review of prevalence research methods. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8, 198-222.
- Koss, M.P., Gidycz, G.A., & Wisniewski, N. (1987). The scope of rape: Incidences and prevalence of sexual aggression and victimization in a national sample of higher education students. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 55, 162-170.

- Krahe, B. (1988). Victim and observer characteristics as determinants of responsibility attributions to victims of rape. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, **18**, 50-58.
- Krahe, B. (1991). Police Officers' definitions of rape: A prototype study. *Journal Of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, **1**, 223-224.
- LaFree, G.D. (1981). Official reactions to social problems: Police decisions in sexual assault cases. *Social Problems*, **28**, 582-584.
- Larson, K.S. & Long, E. (1988). Attitudes Toward Sex-Roles: Traditional or Egalitarian? *Sex Roles*, **19**, 1-11.
- LeDoux, J. & Hazelwood, R. (1985). Police attitudes and beliefs toward rape. *Journal of Police Science and Administration.*, **13**, 211-220.
- Lee, H.B. & Cheung, F.M. (1991). The attitudes toward rape victim scale: Reliability and validity in a Chinese context. *Sex Roles*, **24**, 599-603.
- Lester, D., Gronau, F. & Wondrack, K. (1982). The personality and attitudes of female Police officers: Needs, androgyny, and attitudes toward rape. *Journal of Police Science and Administration*, **10**, 357-360.
- Lewis, L. & Johnson, K. (1989). Effects of dress, cosmetics, sex of subject, and causal inference on attribution of victim responsibility. *Clothing and Textiles Journal*, **8**, 22-27.

- Lloyd A. (1976). *Rape, an examination of the crime in New Zealand: It's social and emotional consequences*. Auckland: Wilson and Horton Ltd.
- Madigan, L. & Gamble, N. (1991). *The second rape*, New York: Lexington Books.
- McRae, C.N. & Sherperd, J. W. (1989). Sex differences in the perceptions of rape victims. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 4, 278-288.
- New Zealand Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Violence. (1987). *Report of Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Violence: Presented to the Minister of Justice, March 1987*. Wellington: Department of Justice.
- New Zealand Police (1993). *Strategic Plan 1993-1998*. Wellington: Police National Headquarters.
- Pawson, E. & Banks, G. (1991). Rape and fear of violence in Christchurch. *Community Mental Health in New Zealand*, 6, 16-33.
- Petterson, J. (1983). *Submissions on the Rape Study: An analysis*. Wellington: Department of Justice.
- Police Training Development Section (1991). *Module SNG 162: Victim Support*. Wellington: Police National Headquarters.

Police Training Development Section (1992a). *CIB selection and induction course: Sexual violation and incest*. Wellington: Police National Headquarters.

Police Training Development Section (1992b). *Module 48E: Sex Victims*. Wellington: Police National Headquarters.

Police Training Development Section (1992c). *Module 48F: Sexual assaults/scenes*. Wellington: Police National Headquarters.

Renner, K. E., Wackett, C., & Ganderton, S. (1988) The "social" nature of sexual assault. *Canadian Psychology*, **29**, 163-173.

Robin, G. D. (1977). Forcible rape: Institutionalized sexism in the criminal justice system. *Crime and Delinquency*, **23**, 136-153.

Rose, V.M. & Randell, S.C. (1982). The impact of investigator perceptions of victim legitimacy on the processing of rape/sexual assault cases. *Symbolic Interaction*, **5**, 23-36.

Shapland, J. Willmore, J. & Duff, P. (1985). *Victims in the criminal justice system*. England: Gower Publishing Company.

Sheffield, C.J. (1987). Sexual terrorism: The social control of women. In Hess, P.B. & Ferree, M.M. (Eds.) *Analyzing gender: A handbook of social science research*. Newbury Park: Sage Publications Inc.

- Shotland, R. & Goldstein, L. (1983). Just because she doesn't want to doesn't mean it's rape: An experimentally based causal model of the perceptions of rape in a dating situation. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 46, 220-232.
- Stace, M. (1983). Rape complaints and the Police: Research report two. *Rape Study*, 2. Wellington: Department of Justice.
- Stone, J. Barrington, R. & Bevan, C. (1983). The Victim Survey: Research report one. *Rape Study*, 2. Wellington: Department of Justice.
- Ward, C. (1988). The attitudes toward rape victim scale: Construction, validation, and cross-cultural applicability. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 12, 127-146.
- Weidner, G. & Griffitt, W. (1983). Rape: A sexual stigma? *Journal of Personality*, 51, 152-166.
- Willis, C. E. (1992). The effect of sex role stereotype, victim and defendant race, and prior relationship on rape culpability attributions. *Sex Roles*, 26, 213-226.
- Williams, J. (1984). Secondary victimization: Confronting public attitudes about rape. *Victimology*, 9, 66-81.
- Wilson, P. (1978). The other side of rape: Queensland study of rape. Brisban: Foxton Press Ltd.

Wirtz, P.W. & Harrell, A.V. (1987). Police and victims of physical assault.
Criminal Justice and Behavior, 14, 81-92.

Wrigley, C. & Neuhaus, J.O. (1955). The matching of two sets of factors.
Contract Memorandum Report A-32, Task A. Urbana: University of
Illinois.

Young, W. (1983). A discussion of law and practice. *Rape Study*, 1.
Wellington: Department of Justice.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

BY:N.Z. POLICE NATL H.Q. ;20- 1-95 ; 10:30 ; PLANNING & POLICY-

64 3 3642181;# 2/ 2

TOTAL REPORTED SEXUAL VIOLATION OFFENCES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1978 - 1993

Year	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n
1978	238	186	78.15	0.08
1979	229	186	81.22	0.07
1980	246	213	86.59	0.08
1981	316	252	79.75	0.10
1982	284	222	78.17	0.09
1983	321	251	78.19	0.10
1984	375	297	79.20	0.12
1985	437	327	74.83	0.13
1986	508	390	76.77	0.15
1987	575	436	75.83	0.17
1988	642	452	70.40	0.19
1989	734	519	70.71	0.22
1990	845	567	67.10	0.25
1991	881	573	65.04	0.26
1992	1046	709	67.78	0.30
1993	1265	932	73.68	0.36

Note: A 1986 amendment to the Crimes Act 1961 created the new offence of 'Sexual Violation'. This offence can be committed either by rape or by unlawful sexual connection.



APPENDIX B

Dear Sir/Madam

Attached is a letter from Ms Vivienne Anstiss. As you will see Ms Anstiss is a graduate student at the University of Canterbury, studying towards a MSc in Psychology.

Ms Anstiss approached the Corporation requesting access to the Register of Approved Counsellors kept by the Sensitive Claims Unit, with a view to contacting those Counsellors directly, seeking participants in her research.

However, the Privacy Act 1993 constrains the release of the information on the register. The Corporation has agreed to mail out the letter of approach directly, thus assisting in Ms Anstiss' research, while protecting the privacy of the counsellors.

Ms Anstiss' letter is self-explanatory. If you are willing to assist with her research please contact her directly to make your feelings known.

This information has not been forwarded to all Counsellors. Rather, a random sample of Counsellors have been approached, along with twenty or so of those organisations handling a high level of claimants.

Please note that Ms Anstiss is in no way connected with the Corporation, which is participating in the mail-out in order to assist with her research. Ms Anstiss has not been advised who will be contacted, and it is entirely up to you whether you respond or not. I would also advise that this correspondence has no connection with the Corporation's Sensitive Claim Unit.

If you are interested in assisting Ms Anstiss please contact her directly. If you require clarification of any issues please do not hesitate to contact me at the address shown below.

Yours faithfully

. . 94
 V. M. Anstiss
 Psychology Department
 University of Canterbury
 Private Bag 4800
 Christchurch
 Ph.

Dear Counsellor,

My name is Vivienne Anstiss and I am presently undertaking my thesis year at Canterbury University to complete my MSc. in psychology. The subject of my thesis is, in part, an attempt to evaluate rape victims' experience and perceptions of Police attitudes and services. This perspective being gained through the use of a questionnaire. In contemplating how to deliver this questionnaire to potential respondents it was proposed by my supervisor, Dr. S. Hudson, that a supportive intermediary would be best. It was further suggested, after writing to rape survivor support agencies, that the best tact would be to write to rape victim counsellors directly. As such this letter is a request for your assistance in this study.

The questionnaire for rape victims' has been based around that used in the 1983 Rape Study, but due to the change from an interviewer styled questionnaire to a self-report styled one some modifications have been made. The questionnaire asks the respondent for some basic demographic information (ethnicity, age etc.), some details of the rape (relationship with offender, place of attack, technique used by offender) - these being factors which may influence Police treatment. Also queried is the Police involvement: when contacted, who interviewed by (gender and rank), Police follow-up, and Police attitude). This questionnaire is not solely for those that reported their rape to the Police, it is also for those that didn't - the issue of why not being of interest.

The study of rape and the amount of rape survivors input has been minimal in New Zealand, and without such research future development of services, in this case the Police, may be slow or non-existent. The results of the study shall be passed onto those counsellors who assisted me and to the Police Psychological Division. Your assistance would not only be greatly appreciated by myself but in time should also have positive flow on effects for rape victims. If you have any queries, or would like to participate, please ring or write to me.

Waiting on your reply,

V. Anstiss.

APPENDIX C

. . 94
 V. M. Anstiss
 Psychology Department
 University of Canterbury
 Christchurch
 Ph. .

13/12/94

Dear ,

Thank you for your positive response.

I have enclosed 3 copies of the questionnaire as discussed in my previous letter. Although rape victims make up a minor part of your clientele any response is a valued response.

As mentioned in my last letter it is aimed at those rape victims who have had contact with the Police within the last three years and/or have experienced the rape within that same time frame. I have been queried on the gender factor of respondents and have decided that the questionnaire should be for **all** rape victims (including past or present clientele), the only proviso I make on this is that if you do pass it on to any male clients could they please put an M on the top right hand corner of the front page of the questionnaire.

Regarding the length of the actual study I propose a tentative return date of 30/3/95 for the questionnaires. If you have any further queries concerning the questionnaire, or any other aspects of the study please feel free to ring me. I also have copies of my research proposal that I would be more than happy to send it to you if you, or those interested in participating, wish to read it.

Once again, may I express my appreciation of your willingness to assist.

Kind regards,

V. M. Anstiss

APPENDIX D

To the rape survivor,

The following questionnaire is part of the first ever study on the way New Zealand police deal with rape victims. Your participation is absolutely voluntary and by filling out this questionnaire it is taken you consent to be a participant in this research. Through partaking in this study you are taking an active role in assessing a service, namely the police, whose function is to help you. Through taking this step it is hoped that future protocol in dealing with rape victims will benefit.

What is asked of you is to recall some details of the rape, your contact with the police and how you felt about your treatment by the police. It is possible that you may find answering some of these questions distressing, if you do please contact the support centre through which you received this questionnaire for help.

The answers to these questions are confidential and will only be seen by myself and my supervisors (Dr. S. Hudson and Dr. G. Newbold). The information given will be coded and added to others' responses to form group data, this further ensures anonymity.

When you have completed the questionnaire please post it in the envelope provided. Thank you for your time and your answers, they are most appreciated.

Yours sincerely

V. M. Anstiss.

Background Information

Some answers require only a number, others written sentences. It doesn't matter how much you write, what does matter is that it's your own account of what happened.

1. Date of rape_____

2. Age (in years, at time of rape)

3. Ethnicity

Please write your answer in the box provided.

New Zealand European..... 1

New Zealand Maori..... 2

Samoan..... 3

Cook Island Maori..... 4

Tongan..... 5

Niuean..... 6

Chinese..... 7

Indian..... 8

Other (such as Dutch, Tokelauan) please state..... 9

4. Marital Status

Please write your answer in the box provided.

Never married..... 1

Married(incl. defacto)..... 2

Separated..... 3

Divorced..... 4

Widowed..... 5

5. Occupation(at time of rape)_____

6. Relationship with offender

Please write your answer in the box provided.

(possible multiple answers)

- Family member/s 1
 Friend/s 2
 Acquaintance/s 3
 Stranger/s 4
 Other (please state) 5

--	--

7. Offender details (if known)

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

Ethnicity: _____

8. Did the rape fall under the definition of sexual assault as legally defined?
 (Basic definition: sexual connection, by body part or object, without consent or under duress).

Please write your answer in the box provided.

- Yes 1
 No 2

--

--

9. Number of offenders:

10. Place (e.g. own home, carpark): _____

11. Anybody else present?

12. Technique used by offender :

Please write your answer in the box provided.

- Threat of violence 1
 Threat of violence with a weapon 2
 Use of violence 3
 Other (please state)_____ 4

☐

13. What was your behavioural response during the attack?(e.g. shock, hysteria, very calm)

14. Were you left with any physical marks such as bruises from the attack?

15. Were the police contacted?

Please write your answer in the box provided.

- Yes 1
 No 2

☐

16. If no, why not?

Please your answer in the box provided.
 (multiple answers possible)

- Fear of social stigma 1
 Fear of reprisal by assailant 2
 Fear of treatment by police 3
 Belief nothing would be proved 4
 Other (please state)_____ 5

--	--	--

For those who answered no, please stop here.

17. If yes, who contacted the police?

Please write your answer in the box provided.

- Yourself 1
 Family member 2
 Stranger 3
 Friend 4
 Other (please state)_____ 5

☐

18. When were the police contacted?

Please write your answer in the box provided.

- Immediately after 1
 Hours after 2
 The next day 3
 A few days latter 4
 A matter of weeks latter 5
 A period of months latter 6
 A number of years latter 7

☐

19. Were you interviewed by ...

- A male police officer 1
 A female police officer 2
 Both during the same or different interviews..... 3

☐

20. Was/were the police officer/s that interviewed you ...

(multiple answers possible)

- A Community constable 1
 A CIB investigator..... 2
 Other (please state)_____ 3
 Don't know..... 4

☐

21. Of the police you came into contact with during this incident, how would you describe their attitude toward you?

22. How much did the police tell you of the criminal justice process?

23. Were you kept up to date with proceedings of the case?
Please write your answer in the box provided.

Yes, fairly well 1
Only in bits 2
No, I had to make enquiries 3

Comments: _____



24. Was an arrest made?

Please write your answer in the box provided.

Yes 1

No 2

☐

If no, ignore questions 25 & 26.

25. At what stage were you told whether the prosecution would or would not follow?

26. If prosecution did not follow what reasons were given?

27. Would you recommend others to report to the police?

Please write your answer in the box provided.

Yes 1

No 2

Depends (please state why)..... 3

☐

28. Any further comments you wish to make regarding this questionnaire?

APPENDIX E

To the Police officer

The following questionnaire is part of the first ever study solely focused on the way New Zealand Police deal with rape victims. Your participation is absolutely voluntary and by filling out this questionnaire it is taken that you consent to be a participant in this research. Through partaking in this study you will be taking an active role in assessing the present protocol and behaviour used in dealing with rape victims.

What is asked of you in the first section is to recall instances of contact with rape/sexual abuse victims, to give your assessment of the training given to you in dealing with rape victims. The second and third sections are scales used in other studies over time. What is wanted is the scale number which best matches your reaction to that statement. It is important for you to realise that you need to answer the questions honestly with what you actually think, rather than what you think we want to hear. Because the latter sections are opinions only, there are no right or wrong answers and you are not being assessed.

The answers to these questions are confidential and will only be seen by myself and my supervisor (Dr. S. Hudson). The information given will be coded and added to others' responses to form group data. We don't require you to put your name on the questionnaire and this further ensures anonymity.

The return date for the questionnaire is the 28/4/95, so it may be advisable to fill it out now before you forget.

When you have completed the questionnaire please post it in the envelope provided. I'd like to take advantage now of the opportunity to thank you in advance for your time and your answers, they are most appreciated.

Yours sincerely

V. M. Anstiss.

If you have any questions regarding what will be done with the questionnaire or the questionnaire itself, please feel free to contact me during working hours at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch (03-3667001, ext. 7959).

Background Information about yourself

Please write the number corresponding to your answer in the box alongside each question.

1. Ethnicity

- New Zealander..... 1
- New Zealand Maori 2
- Samoan 3
- Cook Island Maori 4
- Other (such as Dutch, Tongan) please state_____ 5 ☐

2. Marital Status

- Never married 1
- Married (incl. de facto) 2
- Separated 3
- Divorced 4
- Widowed 5 ☐

3. Sex

- Female 1
- Male 2 ☐

4. Age (in years)..... ☐

5. Highest Educational Qualification

- Fifth form Certificate in one or more subjects..... 1
- Sixth form Certificate in one or more subjects 2
- Higher School Certificate or University Entrance 3
- University Bursary or Scholarship 4
- New Zealand Certificate or Diploma 5
- University Degree or Certificate 6
- Postgraduate Degree Certificate or Diploma 7
- Other Qualifications (Please state)_____ 8 ☐

6. Years of Law Enforcement Experience: (incl. recruit/cadet courses) ☐

7. Current rank: _____

8. Are you

- Constable on trial 1
 Detective Constable..... 2
 Detective Qualified..... 3
 Uniform Attachment to CIB..... 4
 None of the above (Please state)_____ 5

☐

For the purposes of this questionnaire we will define rape/ sexual abuse as "sexual violation/unlawful connection" only.

9. Have you personally known (friend, relative, acquaintance) a woman who was raped?

Yes 1

No 2

☐

10. I am interested in how much experience you have had in dealing with rape as a crime, for example:

How many interviews have you carried out (approximate number if exact number cannot be remembered)

a) With rape victims.....

☐

b) With rape offenders/suspects.....

☐

c) If you have had a lot of experience with rape how long have/did you work in the area?_____

11a. On a "mental" level, how well do you feel you were equipped to deal with the rape situations you have found yourself in? For example, do you feel you got too emotionally involved, you didn't have enough, or the right sort of training.....?

- 11b. Now consider the same question but looking at it from a professional level. For example, did you know the correct procedure and feel confident following it?

12. Recalling the training that you have already received to deal with rape cases, do you feel that there are any additional aspects that you require training in, or any aspects that weren't made clear enough when initial training occurred? (Please state) _____

13. Please feel free to make any additional comments you feel would be of interest in this study in the space below:

Now please complete Sections Two and Three of the questionnaire.

Please express your reaction to each statement by indicating your response on a 0- 4 scale as follows:

0 = *disagree strongly*

1 = *disagree mildly*

2 = *neutral*

3 = *agree mildly*

4 = *agree strongly*

1. A raped woman is a less desirable woman. ☐
2. The extent of the woman's resistance should be the major factor
in determining if a rape has occurred. ☐
3. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim. ☐
- 4. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations. ☐
5. "Good" girls are as likely to be raped as "bad" girls. ☐
6. Women who have had prior sexual relationships should not
complain about rape. ☐
7. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour. ☐
8. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations. ☐
9. It would do some women good to be raped. ☐
- 10. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex
are not likely to falsely claim rape. ☐
11. Most women secretly desire to be raped. ☐
12. Any female may be raped. ☐
13. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get
what they deserve. ☐

0 = disagree strongly

1 = disagree mildly

2 = neutral

3 = agree mildly

4 = agree strongly

14. Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant. ☐
15. Men, not women, are responsible for rape. ☐
16. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped. ☐
17. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterwards. ☐
18. Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion. ☐
19. A woman should not blame herself for rape. ☐
20. A healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really tries. ☐
21. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge. ☐
22. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape. ☐
23. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped. ☐
24. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape. ☐
25. In most cases a when a women is raped, she deserved it. ☐

Please express your reaction to each statement by indicating your response on a 0 - 4 scale as follows:

0 = *disagree strongly*

1 = *disagree mildly*

2 = *neutral*

3 = *agree mildly*

4 = *agree strongly*

1. It is just as important to educate daughters as it is to educate sons. ☐
2. Women should be more concerned with clothing and appearance than men. ☐
3. Women should have as much sexual freedom as men. ☐
4. The man should be more responsible for the economic support of the family than the woman. ☐
5. The belief that women cannot make as good supervisors or executives as men is a myth. ☐
6. The word "obey" should be removed from wedding vows. ☐
7. Ultimately a woman should submit to her husband's decision. ☐
8. Some equality in marriage is good, but by and large the husband ought to have the main say-so in family matters. ☐
9. Having a job is just as important for a wife as it is for her husband. ☐
10. In groups that have both male and female members, it is more appropriate that leadership positions be held by males. ☐
11. I would not allow my son to play with dolls. ☐

0 = *disagree strongly*

1 = *disagree mildly*

2 = *neutral*

3 = *agree mildly*

4 = *agree strongly*

12. Having a challenging job or career is as important as being a wife and mother. ☐
13. Men make better leaders. ☐
14. Almost any woman is better off in her home than in a job or profession. ☐
15. A woman's place is in the home. ☐
16. The role of teaching in the primary schools belongs to women. ☐
17. The changing of nappies is the responsibility of both parents. ☐
18. Men who cry have a weak character. ☐
19. A man who has chosen to stay at home and be a house-husband is not less masculine. ☐
20. As head of the household, the father should have the final authority over the children. ☐

APPENDIX F

Question 18.

Those responses categorised as "nothing" included the following statements:

"Nil".

"Nothing - information came from Rape Crisis worker contacted by the Police".

Those responses categorised as "a little" included the following statements:

"..the Police did not tell me much about the court etc.".

"Not much".

"A little".

Those responses categorised as "adequate" included the following statements:

"Of my case fitting into definition of rape, of my rights to press charges, of their crown solicitor being invilved at that stage, of my story and character being cross-examined in court, of the poor chances of winning conviction, of no evidence as it's just his story against mine".

"Not a lot at first. More as the case went on".

"Lots of information".

"Anything that I wanted to know that he was able to answer".

"That they would try and keep him in custody and what would happen in ensuing months".

"They were adequate".

Question 19.

Comments regarding this question:

"Only told at the last minute that [*she*] had to give evidence".

"Mum had to ring to find out wha was happening".

"It took some time before I had an answer to the proceedings of the case (I'm still not satisfied though)".

"I read about myself and when he was going to court in the local paper before I was contacted".

"The detective in charge of my case was helpful but he was messed around by the court system which in turn led me to feel slightly messed around. He kept me informed as to what he knew was happening fairly well. As far as the Police go, he was good, the court system however, is faulty where rape victims are concerned".

"It took a long time to investigate and progress seemed slow".

"Told he'd been interviewed, asked/told to watch the interview to see his story and to understand why no evidence to proceed on".

Question 24: Additional comments regarding the questionnaire.

"It was a scary experience".

"The trial will not be going through until approximately the end of the year".

"Police need more training and not to be so judgemental - I hope this questionnaire will help achieve this".

"Overall the way my detective handled the case before, during and after the court case was very good".

"I was left feeling like it was my fault. I felt like a whore".

"Good luck with creating changes - it is needed".

"I have heard that the highest rate of sexual and physical abuse comes from the working class citizens. however these people were the people not reporting such incidents to the Police. Do you know a non molestation order would cost me on average between \$500 to \$1000 as a working class citizen. My life was in danger and I had to pay up to \$1000 to protect myself from a guy I had already wasted enough money on. I took the risk and cancelled proceedings, I was lucky, however how many people excluding the low income earners who can get legal aide, have been not so lucky or put up with the abuse as they do not have the funds to protect themselves".

"I found the Police to be empathetic but not sympathetic or available for any form of support except what was business, or information, fair enough that is their job, but it was still a little difficult. However, the detective sat through the trial with me and I was grateful because it made me feel safe and like I was definately doing the right thing. One thing I didn't like was that my lawyer (Police appointed) and I only met once before the trial and that was only a few days to a week prior to going to court. I would have felt more comfortable knowing him a little better".

There is too much sexism going on. Most men can become potential rapists. Society is screwed up. (Yes I could be biased). This man hated women. I could have been anybody. Yet he has been free to do what he wants until the court case comes up maybe this month or 2 or 3 months away. I don't know. The Police only contact me when something is nearing. I have no idea about the court systems but my counsellor said he would help me. They want this man because he could lead the Police to other people they are seeking. I feel like piggy in the middle".

APPENDIX G

Police Study Questions

Question 11a.

Examples of full and partial responses categorised as '1':

"I think my general investigators training has assisted me a great deal in investigating and assisting in the investigation of offences of a sexual nature. I don't find myself getting emotionally involved".

"...I never let myself become emotionally involved, I am however sympathetic and show this in dealing with the victim. To become emotional when dealing with such cases would invite mental burnout".

"I have had no problems with training etc. Training has been sufficient due to CIB courses etc. Have not become emotionally involved".

"Specific training re child sexual abuse received - very little re adult victims. Age and experience have counted for a lot in dealings with victims in a sensitive manner".

"I felt quite adequately trained and confident that I would be able to assist the victims and conduct an effective interview".

"I felt the training was adequate."

"No problem whatsoever".

"I have not received any specific training for this type of situation, however, I believe a common sense and sympathetic approach never fails".

"I received no actual training re rape but have gained through experience. I feel compassion but manage to keep my emotions in check when dealing with victims".

Examples of full and partial responses categorised as '2':

"Have had no training at all dealing with "Rapes". Yes I have got emotionally involve with cases, to such an extent that I "stressed"....."

"The training provided to deal with victims was too short of what is required".

Examples of full and partial responses categorised as '3':

"I became emotionally involved with the court case i.e.. most upset when any trial was lost. Training- got enough but it's more common sense".

"I have on occasions become too involved, experience has taught me to stand off a little for my own mental safety.....Training has been O.K. - skills come through experience".

"I find it hard not to become emotionally involved especially when dealing with the reactions of other family members".

Question 11b.

Examples of responses categorised as '1':

"Yes - totally confident".

"I am confident that I am able to competently deal with complaints of a sexual nature".

"Yes".

"Always felt confident in knowledge of law and investigation procedure".

Examples of responses categorised as '2':

"Not in the beginning, basically given a good grounding in training and then a learn as you go situation".

"Not initially. Over time and experience this became more familiar".

"Initially no, did not know the correct procedure. Having now completed a number of these investigations I now feel comfortable dealing with such complaints".

Question 12.

Examples of responses categorised as '1':

"No".

".... generally experience and training give you the mechanism to cope and deal with it".

"The best training is experience. When inexperienced you receive guidance from someone who is experienced".

"I think you learn the most when you actually deal with the complaints. You learn most from an experienced supervisor".

Examples of responses categorised as '2':

"Possibly more training, practical demonstrations in interviewing".

"I think I could have more guidance with the sorts of things that would be sought as evidence or factors that could effect outcomes..... Perhaps it would assist if more information is given to junior staff on exactly why some questions are so important - i.e. connecting exhibits with scenes and descriptions".

"Training in forensic evidence gathering should be regularly updated and methods of victim assistance /assessment".

"Updated training on new medical technique, interview techniques etc. is always valuable".

More training is always required with less experienced staff in the area of sexual crime".

Examples of responses categorised as '3':

"My initial training was centred on gathering evidence with little consideration for the victim. Thankfully that has changed but "dealing with a victim" is still an area which deserves ongoing instruction".

"Perhaps more training needed pertaining to the victim's aspect of how she was dealt with by the Police; what we did right/wrong/where we could have improved".

"I feel it would be of assistance to have rape victims speak to constables during initial training to highlight both good and bad techniques for interview of victims".

Question 12; Categorised comments

General comments

"A frank and up front. sometimes even aggressive clinical approach is that which works best (to obtain information)".

"Training not the most important aspect, rather knowledge about rape and experience in dealing with victims is the issue".

"More training is still required".

"Need generally more detailed training than at present".

Additional training re: Offender

"Need training about offender profiles".

"They tend to neglect the offender side of interviewing, everything's all rah rah the victim"

"...think all Police working in this area require specialised training and must understand the law in this area-also interviewing of suspects".

Additional training re: procedure

"...forensic side of the enquiry needs additional training".

"Procedural training required".

"Training for the N.Z. Police should focus more on gathering corroboration for complainants testimony".

"One aspect of additional training could be to talk about asking lots of questions of the victim".

Additional training re: legal aspects

"... training is an ongoing thing. Particularly in keeping abreast of relevant law/procedural changes - case law effecting this type of investigation".

"More training required from a 'Defence' perspective i.e. the 'holes' in Prosecution from a defence counsellors side of the fence would be helpful. Currently this is learned by experience".

"The Court situation and what is required to prove a case is often a motivation in how you handle the case (i.e.. how good the complainant will be as a witness, corroboration etc.) Many cases are lost due to the fickleness of the jury system".

Additional training re: dealing with victim needs

"Training for dealing with rape victims was (trained in 1987) a legal based exercise with the collection of evidence the sole concern. There was not enough consideration given to relating to a victim. This is especially so for 'males' (their attitudes etc.)".

"Victim support training".

"...there must be emphasis on the victims in terms of support and sensitivity".

"I feel that training should be given in respect of the victims state of mind, if possible victims telling story of how they felt at time of abuse and the subsequent Police involvement".

"Training about long term emotional effects on victim and best ways to minimise that".

"Training in the area of dealing with victims on an emotional level".

"There has been no training in how to deal with the emotions displayed by the victims or the emotions they cause you to feel".

"Not enough of the right sort of training - would have appreciated understanding women's feelings/fears etc. after rape".

"Perhaps training to more appreciate the impact of rape on the victim as probably unless one has been raped it is difficult to appreciate the initial trauma and the long term effects".

specific reference to victim agencies

"More information or training needed in relation to dealing with rape victims. Rape Crisis could or should offer us training more often".

"It would be helpful to have better knowledge of the counselling methods used by Rape Crisis and professionals so as to complement them in the investigation/trial preparation process".

"I feel more use should be made of people from Rape Crisis, Life Line etc. to provide a fuller understanding of the victims plight and needs".

comments re: victim feedback

"...a victim who would talk to a group to explain how they felt about the interview/process and ways in which we could better handle such cases".

"A rape victim talk to constables during initial training to highlight both good and bad techniques for interview of victims".

"Victim feedback would be good (best training probably by victims who are prepared to talk about the procedures from their perspective".

Q.13 : Additional comments

Comments re the victim

"... feel there is a need for better information campaigns explaining how the system has changed to become more 'user friendly' for the victim".

"Rape victims can be dealt with by the Police in such a way that they seemed reduced to a statistic"(this being due to the high number of false complaints).

"A victim needs to be prepared to be raped by the system (medical, counselling, Police, courts) to obtain the thing called justice. Danger of due process being over run by militant feminist - ie.'All men are potential rapists'; with attitude".

"Most rapes I have dealt with 90-95% have been committed on victims who either put themselves in vulnerable positions i.e., getting drunk and taking a ride home with someone they shouldn't or domestic type rape i.e. known parties where 'consent' is an issue. There are very few rapes where the victims are guiltless. Obviously the South Ak. Rapist is the exception".

"Very important to keep victim's best interest as heart and treat them with respect".

"It is my experience that the better the victim is treated the better her evidence/information about the rape/offender".

Comments regarding court procedure

"Not may rape cases are straight forward. Hardest job is convincing juries. To easy for lawyers to create doubt by fabricating red herrings".

"Too many cases go to court with no corroboration for complainants story".

"In my experience I have been involved in many investigations, the major concerns are the inadequacies of the Justice Department with poor facilities, an offender based system, long delay to trial".

"Many cases are lost because the jury can't believe that what the complainant says can happen. The offender (or solicitor) places a small doubt before them and they succumb to it....Yes it does get emotionally stressful and must effect your balance if you do this work too often for too long".

Comments re: personality and people factors

"Attitudes within Police have changed over the years and women now get dealt with far better than a decade ago. There will always be room for improvement and we need a responsiveness to this and similar issues".

"It's the person, not the training who is able to cope with serious crime scenes and deal with victims of crime. Sadly not all Police can do this, and we all have our ways, and our off days, and sadly victims can't choose who they meet at a Police station".

"In any Police investigation when dealing with victims it is an advantage
1) to be older rather younger 2) Married with children"

"Some members are better suited to this type of investigation than others. Usually older more mature members. Some victims prefer women investigators - some men".

"It takes a certain type of personality to interview rape victims".

"The level of concern, empathy and professionalism used by Police officers in dealing with victims of sexual crime is in my experience dictated largely by the individual Police officer. There are some Police officers who harbour attitudes which impact on victims in a very negative fashion. These officers are a minority but no amount of training will change their attitudes".

"I would say I am not 100% comfortable about dealing with these types of offending, as have mostly dealt with violence, dishonesty, fraud type offences as opposed to sexual".

"You receive good training in how to deal well with investigating the rape but not how to deal well with the victim. This you learn yourself and rely on your own feelings/emotions to deal with the victim".

"Quality of r.v. interview depends very much on sensitivity and understanding of officer concerned. As attitudes toward women change the service improves".

"Often how the victim responds is due to the personality of the interviewer and the interviewers feelings about the victim".

"Supervisors are aware of qualities that enable some investigators to deal with rape complainants better than others and assign staff accordingly".

Comments regarding Police procedure

"Apart from the blatant and obvious genuine rapes, much time (years ago) was spent in persuading, subtly, the complainant to withdraw the allegation".

"In being sensitive to the victim I sometimes felt unable to ask some questions or avoided asking them to spare the victim further trauma. These questions were however, important and required latter clarification".

"Usually the initial victim interview is always carried out by a female Police officer".

"As indicated previously, I have seen the improvements in procedures as they have developed over the years. Unfortunately procedures were basic in the early years (e.g. male doctors examining females. Often no support person with the complainant) but better procedures have been put in place and hopefully will continue to be put in place. I have found training has improved accordingly".

"The Police have many tasks to deal with and can not be a master of them all. Specialist Squads should be more equipped and trained in certain areas, which I think they are".

"Obviously the more one deals with rape cases the better one gets and the more familiar with procedures one becomes".

"Although the Police publicly support victims and enquiries often the 'feel' of sexual enquiries is that they are not as important as say an aggravated robbery or homicide enquiry - sadly".

Comments re: victim interviews

"Feel that victims of rape could be interviewed on video tape. This would shorten the interview time, placing less stress on the victim. A court statement could later be draughted from the tape".

"Option for victim to choose gender of interviewers important".

"A victim would be given the opportunity of a female interviewer but in a small town situation this option is not always available".

"Common misbelief held by Police and members of the public that Police women are the only people or the most preferable people to interview

female complainants. Not true and I personally feel that there are very few cases where this occurs or is preferable".

"It was common in my experience to interview females and most females related well and I think expected to be interviewed. This may not be the case in the 80's & 90's"-*from a male.*

Comments re: Support agencies/people

"The situation when dealing with rape victims is not satisfactory. It is often necessary (and inconvenient) to wait for a woman from a victim support group to arrive prior to starting an interview. These women from support groups are often more politically motivated than action from any desire to assist Rape victims".

"We deal with rape victims better now because 'victim organisations' have forced us to.

"Historical rape and abuse cases are very difficult to deal with. I feel the rape crisis people often bully the victim into reporting historic rapes. This is often to allow the victim to recover psychologically. A number of victims just want to forget it".

"... found the attitude of a victim changed remarkably against myself and anyone else that spoke to her after being dealt with by a counsellor".

"Social Workers need to be better trained. They irk me when they visit C.I.B. offices and my colleagues involved with social workers on sex cases invariably complain of their mistakes, lack of objectivity and general attitude when discussing matters with Police".

"staff need to be made aware of availability and location of rape victim support services".

"Police have become more aware of the need to treat the victim with care and compassion and not as a complainant as in other crimes. This has come about only in recent years probably through pressure from women's groups".

"Rape requires a multi discipline/agency approach. Police must be careful to utilise other agencies especially as other requirements of the victim emotionally".

"Perhaps the support systems that are in place ie. the HELP Centres, Rape Crisis need to be more open towards "male" investigators. We are not the enemy and the majority of us take pride in being there to help Rape Victims be they female or "male"."

"Victim support Women do a great job, of the victim wants it".

Comments re: training in general

"department needs to train interviewers who can speak and write fluently in Maori".

"Generally I feel each rape complaint has its own unique characteristics and they have to be handled individually on their merits. Because of this it would be extremely difficult to train for every eventuality unless you specialised in this area".

"... each complainant is different as is each officers view of the complaints. There can be no set rules".

"It doesn't matter how much training you get, nothing can fully prepare you for the reality of the Rape situation. You need to be involved in a number of cases before you begin to feel comfortable dealing with Rape cases. Don't get me wrong, the training is an essential element of the process".

"Learnt a great deal from contact with female detectives and listening to their view of the complainants account of events and the way they approached the complaint".

"The office where I work I believe does a great job in guiding new officers through cases".

"Probably would assist to have an evidential course to assist with the ability to best present the case to court, to minimise the chance of losing a conviction which is particularly destructive for the complainant".

"... taught on CIB induction course to focus on victim. Agree victim is important but feel to successfully prosecute must focus on the offence. If this is explained to the victim believes a good partnership is formed to prosecute the offender".

"Knowing the offender, what type etc. should be mandatory for all interviews since your interview style will/should change depending on what type of offender you're dealing with. This should be taught. It wasn't when I was trained and I doubt that it is now".

"... feel there is a need for Police to target teenage offending and hence possibly decrease future workload in dealing with adult male offenders in this area".

"I think we need more training in interviewing the suspects. To learn how and why they rape females".

"It is difficult to teach 'sensitivity'. However the mechanics of appearing sensitive can be taught.....As a general rule Police try very hard to fulfil the needs of the victim".

"General duties staff should be given training in this field after 2-3 years esp. if not intending to study further".

"Ongoing training should be given to all staff in this field".

"Police need to instigate an ongoing training plan".

"Need more training to cope with traumatised victims/relatives"

Comments re: training involving victim feedback

"More formal training involving rape survivors/counsellors in Police training would be beneficial".

"If possible victims used in Police training - perhaps this would alter some misconceptions of victims".

"Training could be enhanced by receiving feedback from complainants about how they felt they were treated by Police i.e.. Organisations such as Rape Crisis may be able to provide examples/case studies/ opinions which Police staff may learn valuable lessons/information from".

"Practical exercises and training sessions involving actual rape victims sharing their thoughts on how the Police handle their complaint and how

they felt during the interview i.e.. at ease, tense etc. How the Police could improve their approach".

Comments re: false complaints

"Outside agencies need more tuition in identifying and dealing with fictitious complaints".

"I have some reservations about the role of 'HELP' and like organisations when they mypotically support a 'victim' despite obvious clues that the complaint is false. (No regard to a Police officers experience)".

"Police officers (detectives) become very cynical as there are numerous false complaints that tie up valuable time and resources and this can taint further reaction to real victims".

"The most difficult part in an investigation is determining genuine rapes from false complaints. Subsequently it delays the progress of the interviews and investigation".

"... the old problem of sifting through the lies from the truth of the complaints (i.e. false)".

"A Police officer still needs to appreciate some women do make false complaints and they can't be so sympathetic to a complainant as to not consider the complaint may not be genuine. It is probably almost as bad to be falsely accused of rape as to be raped".

"There is a disproportionate number of "false complaints" dealt with (and they are proven or admitted to be false) which unfortunately increases the level of cynicism felt by male and female officers alike."

"Of approx. 15 sexual viol./rape cases I was involved with, 9 turned out to be false complaints. Reasons for false complaints included: ACC claims, mentally unstable complainant, revenge/vendetta".

"Most rapes that were attended by Police 5 years ago the victims were interviewed by Policewomen where possible. This has made it difficult for Policemen to gain experience in questioning a victim and then determining if the complaint is genuine. To my experience about 60% of the rapes I have dealt with have been false complaints. This always makes it difficult to stay impartial when deciding to charge an offender when there is no corroboration to the rape".

"...we were more cynical re rapes in years gone by. This has now changed to the other extreme. We still get a lot of false complaints and these have to be recognised".

"An innocent victim raped by unknown violent offender- Attendance by Police causes far more stress on the officer investigating/interviewing complainant - Pressure is on to both comfort and support victim and illicit information/evidence from her person to apprehend offender. This as opposed to female who has been out on the town with a known male associate who does not complain for several days after the event. - The victim generally is not as traumatised as victim first mentioned.

Again there are many factors which influence these situations. - You must be flexible in your approach. There are cases to when an experienced investigator will negate a false allegation of rape before an innocent person is charged.

This is prevalent amongst young teenage woman who do consent but because of various pressures/fears i.e. pregnancy/disease/parental pressure claim rape.

I say this in contrast to a younger inexperienced officer who may not feel confident to challenge the allegation. (obviously you do not challenge a complainant without very good cause)".

"Of recent times we are getting a number of false complaints".

"For every genuine complaint we receive, there are 4-5 false complaints, so it is important to establish a professional and across - the board procedure and standard in order to deal with each complaint".

"It's been my experience that 1 in 4 (*rape complaints*) are false in Wellington. it effects the way in which Wellington Police perceive this offence".

"Wellington has a high number of false 'rape complaints' which does effect how the Police in this area approach the investigation and sometimes effect the way the victim is dealt with".

"Disillusioned by the number of false rape complaints that have worked upon where the victim's story just does not match the scene of evidence".

"Often come across less experienced staff who begin a rape inquiry by looking for signs of a "false complaint"".

"That in my experience I have been amazed at the number of false complaints of rape complaints that have been reported for a variety of reasons- most of which seem to be to cover an overnight affair after a

night on the town, and how for the offenders of false complaints take their case to clear their name".

"I have been astounded by the huge number of false complaints that are made".

Comments re: questionnaire

"Re: questionnaire: Some questions extremely difficult to answer without the need to qualify the answer given".

"I get the feeling this study has been initiated either by a feminist group or rape victims themselves. I believe if a victim has been mistreated by a Police member it is the supervisors job to know which staff he should deploy in which area".

"Some of your questions are a crock of shit! Very "anti'male" oriented. Is this the basis for a biased thesis about Policemen's views of rape victims and women?!?".

"Where did you get your questions? Playboy or Penthouse?".

"Sexist???"

"If this was meant to be an April Fools joke I must inform you it arrived on the wrong day!"

"I refuse to participate in this section of the questionnaire. The questions are sexist and tend to be set with the express purpose of identifying so called "sexist" attitudes by Police members and have fuck-all to do with rape victims. Ta."

"I think your questions have originated from drawings on cave walls. I find most of them to be outdated and irrelevant to modern relationships. It is a pity that you have wasted time, money and co-operation by asking such stupid questions. Clearly you have done little research in the training of Detectives in respect to sexual violation and allied sexual offences".

"Where do you get these questions?"

"These questions are not balanced and obviously come from a person not balanced in her approach to the subject. There is an obvious bent against men. Suggest you speak personally to someone who can see the overall picture. The word 'many' do not cover the varied circumstances that are come across. Possibly the questions should have been multi choice i.e.: some, all, most, none, etc.".

"The questions are phased too generally. I would prefer to be able to answer the questions phrased from "Always"- "Sometimes"- "Seldom"- "Never".

"-This document seems to seek a predetermined response. My first reaction was to throw it in the rubbish tin. I have completed what I choose to but at the end am left wondering if it shows more about the person or persons who prepared the questionnaire than it does about those who answer it".

"My comments relate to section 2 & 3. The questions are loaded in such a way that they may reflect a belief by you about Police attitudes-Part of our problem is that regardless of our beliefs someone has to educated "Joe Public" so that juries can get past these stupid perceptions i.e.. Questions overleap" (*referring to scales*).

"These last questions I find rather distasteful. Investigation of offences are done in a professional manner and the best way for you people to find this out is to come and work alongside the investigating officers".

"The above (*referring to section 3. T.E scale*) strays from the subject of this survey and puts the whole motive of the survey under suspicion. I do not wish to be 'conned' into a survey on the equality of women!".

"Your questions appear directed to a particular result. They are not wide ranging or deep enough for the topic".

"For this part my response to questions 1 and 6 (*section 2*) is dependent upon what the questions really intend to ask i.e. I didn't know exactly what you were asking".

in ref. to items 10 & 12 of section 2"Poor Q.".

"Many of these require a qualified answer- it depends on the circumstances. There are many places I would not go on my own at night!".

"...my understanding is that any question in a survey/questionnaire should be able to be justified. It is hard to see what you would do with the results of some of the above" (*referring to section 3, T.E scale*).

"I cannot believe how poorly this questionnaire has been compiled. If you wish to discuss it further I may be contacted....."

"Some of the statements in part 2 & 3 require a sentence or two not a number".

"....I regret to say that I have disposed of the survey after agonising over the content and limited responses.

I made a real effort to answer the questions but when it came to your initial response situations, I'm afraid I was frustrated by your 1-5 answers.

At the end of the day I felt that to answer according to that narrow field of choices would misrepresent my attitude and views on this very sensitive area. If the results were to be published it would be doing an injustice to the subject and the Police".

"...I find it to be far too personal and the tone suggests a slight on Police Officers Professionalism.

You are clearly endeavouring to establish the degree, if any, of preconceived gender bias which may exist amongst Police Investigators.

In short No there isn't and from my experience most of my colleagues investigate any sexual complaint to establish two things: the veracity of the complaint and then if there is sufficient evidence to prove the ingredients of the offence. Further they do so with the possibility of a court hearing uppermost in their mind and as professionally as possible".

"A lot of the questions in sections 2 & 3 could have been better worded. Some are quite difficult to understand e.g. Q10 section 2. Q19. section 3."

"Can't wait to hear the results of this section! A very interesting survey".

"What about a study on males that have been sexually abused. I find it most ironic that there is little study done on such".

APPENDIX H

*Percentage responses to ARVS Items by Police Officers*S.D= *disagree strongly*Dis= *disagree mildly*N= *neutral*Ag= *agree mildly*S.A= *agree strongly*

Item	S.D	Dis	N	Ag	S.A
A raped women is a less desirable woman.	67.4	12.3	10.6	8.6	1.1
The extent of the woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.	68.4	17.6	5.4	7	1.6
A raped woman is usually an innocent victim	3.7	15.5	12.8	28.9	39.1
Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.	23	28.9	16.6	27.8	3.7
"Good" girls are as likely to be raped as "bad" girls.	5.9	20.5	15.6	20.5	37.5
Women who have had prior sexual relationships should not complain about rape.	97.3	1.6	1.1	0	0

Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.	7.5	43	12.9	21	15.6
Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.	34.2	24.1	26.2	14.4	1.1
It would do some women good to be raped.	98.4	1.1	0	0	0.5
Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to falsely claim rape.	14.4	20.9	30.5	16.6	17.6
Most women secretly desire to be raped.	84	4.8	10.7	0	0.5
Any female may be raped.	4.3	1.1	1.6	9.6	83.4
Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.	72.2	16.6	5.9	1.6	3.7
Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.	40	25.4	22.7	10.3	1.6
Men, not women, are responsible for rape.	3.2	10.3	7.6	23.2	55.7
A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.	29.2	21.1	12.4	33.5	3.8
Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterwards.	18.9	27.6	21.6	27	4.9
Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.	34.6	27.6	11.4	22.7	3.7

A woman should not blame herself for rape.	1.1	4.3	1.1	16.0	79.5
A healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really tries.	65.5	16.2	7	9.7	1.6
Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge.	40.5	24.4	17.3	16.2	1.6
Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.	2.2	10.3	10.8	20	56.7
Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.	87.6	5.9	4.3	0	2.2
Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.	94	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
In most cases a when a women is raped, she deserved it.	96.2	1.6	0	.6	1.6